

REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SAUGOR DISTRICT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
DIFFECTED DURING THE YEARS
मन्त्रमेव जयते
1887 - 1897

Agpur:

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FROM

J. O. MILLER, Esq., C. S. I.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Department of Revenue
and Agriculture.
(L. R.)*Simla, the 3rd November 1903.*

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders of the Government of India on the final report on the land revenue settlement of the Saugor District, which was forwarded with Mr. Blakesley's letter No. 3368, dated the 4th August last.

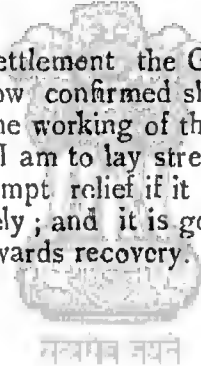
2. The operations preliminary to the assessment, to which the confirmation of the Government of India is now asked, began as long ago as 1887, but progress was interrupted by the succession of bad seasons, from which no district in the Central Provinces suffered so heavily as Saugor; and the final report is now submitted within a few years of the end of the term for which the settlement was originally intended to last. The result of the new assessments as originally framed was to raise the demand from Rs. 4,63,880 to Rs. 6,95,895, an increase of 48 per cent. on the old revenue; and as the district (which had been brought within the reach of railway communication) had materially advanced during the period of settlement, the cropped area having increased by about 50 per cent., the proposals made were to all appearance moderate. They were such as the mere extension of cultivation would justify apart from any question of rise of prices, and there can be no doubt that prices had risen materially, though the Settlement Officer's estimate that they had doubled is scarcely borne out by the statistics he gives. But since these proposals were framed, a succession of bad seasons has resulted in great deterioration, population has fallen off by 20 per cent., and the cropped area sunk to little over that of the last settlement. It has been necessary to make substantial abatements in the revenue demand, and to allow liberal remissions on the reduced demand. Improvement has now begun, but even in 1902-03 the cropped area was only 18 per cent. in excess of that of the old settlement (786,000 acres as compared with 665,000). You now consider that further abatements are unnecessary and that the demand may be placed at Rs. 6,22,153, which represents an advance of 38 per cent. on the assessment of the old settlement, which was itself much below the assessment imposed so long ago as 1834.

3. The Government of India fully agree as to the moderation of the settlement if considered in relation to the conditions under which it was originally framed. The question is whether an abatement of Rs. 73,742, on a moderate assessment of Rs. 6,95,895, or of 10.6 per cent. is sufficient allowance for subsequent deterioration. It must be remembered that the moderation was displayed more in the assessment of rent than in the assessment of revenue, the latter being pitched at 49½ of the malguzari assets; though doubtless the moderation of the rent-fixation extended to the valuation of the *sir* area, which constitutes about one-fifth of the whole. The position now is, the Government of India understand, that the revised assessment, reduced as above, has been actually in force in the greater number of the villages, though tempered by liberal remissions and suspensions in famine years. As regards such villages, they have no hesitation in confirming the assessment. But there are a certain

number of villages, apparently considerable, which showed deterioration by a decline in the cropped area to such an extent, that temporary abatements, calculated on the extent of that deterioration, were allowed in them to the amount of Rs. 1,02,185, or 16·4 per cent. of the reduced demand. And the Government of India find nothing in the papers to assure them that these villages have now recovered so far as to bring them up or nearly up to the present general standard of the district, or that any enquiry has been directed to that point. It is clear from the figures that the district is yet far from having recovered the prosperity which it enjoyed previously to the recent series of bad years: as is evidenced by the decrease in population, in raiyati land, in rental demand, and in cropped area. And though matters are evidently on the mend, and though, with favourable seasons, recovery will be rapid, yet it will not be safe to apply the standard of the general assessment to those villages in which deterioration has been greatest, without some enquiry as to the degree of recovery. The rental demand has fallen to 7·25 lakhs, and if to this be added 25 per cent., or Rs. 1·81 lakhs, for the area of the *sir* land, and 25 per cent. again of this, or Rs. 0·45 lakhs, for the higher value of that land, the resulting assets are 9·51 lakhs, exclusive of *siwazi*, upon which the proposed demand of 6·55 lakhs falls at 65·5 per cent. These figures show the necessity for extreme care in the working of the settlement.

4. In view of these considerations the Government of India, while sanctioning the assessment, would ask that those villages may be examined in which temporary abatements are running, and that such portion (if any) of that abatement as may be considered desirable may be continued for a further term of five years in each case.

5. As regards the term of settlement the Government of India approve the proposal that the assessment now confirmed should continue till 1913. I am, however, to ask that a report on the working of the settlement may be submitted five years hence, and meanwhile I am to lay stress on the necessity for carefully watching its working, and of prompt relief if it is found to be working harshly. The district has suffered severely; and it is good economy, as well as good policy, to assist it in every way towards recovery.



I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Department.

FROM

E. H. BLAKESLEY, Esq., I. C. S.,

SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 4th August 1903.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Government of India, the report of settlement operations in the Saugor District, together with a copy of the letter from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, forwarding the report to the Local Administration under date 30th March, 1903.

2. The previous settlement of the Saugor District was begun in 1853, but it was interrupted by agricultural misfortunes, severe cattle epidemics and the outbreak of the mutiny. The assessment was confirmed for 30 years from the different dates in 1864-65 on which the assessment came into operation in the several tahsils. The yet earlier settlement made for 20 years in 1834 thus ran for 30 years. The revenue had been fixed at Rs. 6,09,615 in 1834, but the average collections over a period of 30 years were short of this amount by Rs. 75,000. The assessment made in 1864-65 was for Rs. 4,63,880, and was based on assets estimated at Rs. 8,97,997 on which it fell at the rate of 52 per cent. The rate was 11 annas 2 pies per acre of net cropped area.

3. The population as estimated by a rough census of the Settlement Department at the time of the last settlement was 421,783, but a regular census in 1866, at which the population was found to be 498,642, showed this estimate to be below the truth. In 1872 the population was found to have risen to 527,725, in 1881 to 564,950, and in 1891 to 591,743.

4. After the district had been cadastrally surveyed between 1887 and 1891 settlement operations began in 1892. They were interrupted two years later owing to severe scarcity and the destruction of the greater part of the wheat crop by rust in two consecutive years. They were resumed in 1895, and completed in 1897.

5. The district had made great progress during the last 30 years' settlement. There had been a great rise in prices, and a steady increase in population. The area occupied for cultivation had increased from 898,573 to 1,221,594 acres and the cropped area from 664,733 to 996,883 acres. The agricultural population is, however, notoriously extravagant and was much in debt. The Settlement Officer dealt leniently with tenants' rents, and his enhancements only amounted to 8 per cent. all round, and 4 per cent. on ordinary tenants. The acreage rate on tenants

worked out at Rs. 1-1-6 and that on the home-farms of proprietors at Rs. 1-4-7. The revised assets fell at Rs. 13,74,944, and the kamil-jama assessment was fixed at Rs. 6,95,895, or between 50 and 51 per cent. of the revised assets. The revenue rate was 10 annas 3 pies per acre of cultivation.

6. The famine of 1896-97 necessitated a reduction of the revised assessment in the following year, and further abatements were made in 1899-1900. The permanent abatement of the revenue made amounted to Rs. 73,742, and the temporary abatement to Rs. 1,02,185. The latter abatement takes effect under present orders up to the end of 1904-05. The land revenue assessment will thus be Rs. 5,19,968 up to the end of 1904-05, and will then, if circumstances are found not to necessitate further abatement, rise to Rs. 6,22,153. The table given in paragraph 3 of Mr. Sly's letter shows that during the seven years ending in 1901-02 the percentage of the normal yield of the harvest has never exceeded 70, and has averaged only 47. The revenue collections during the last six years have averaged only Rs. 3,43,000.

7. The effect of the succession of calamities from which the district has suffered during the past decade has been aggravated by the improvidence and indebtedness of the agricultural community. As has been explained above, large remissions of revenue have been made, and much assistance has also been given in the shape of loans to the extent of over 8 lakhs of rupees. Conciliation proceedings have also been undertaken in order to reduce the debts of proprietors and tenants who would otherwise have become bankrupt. Proceedings with this object were inaugurated in the Khurai Tahsil, and the Dhamoni pargana of the Banda Tahsil, the portions of the district in which debt was pressing most heavily, by Mr. Fuller, when Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in 1898. In that year loans were advanced by Government to tenants and cultivating proprietors conditionally on the release of private debts by other creditors. The idea gained favour and was followed by the spontaneous release, by various large creditors, of irrecoverable debts, so that in all some Rs. 7,78,000 of debt was remitted. In the years 1900 and 1901 followed conciliation proceedings on the lines which had been meanwhile evolved in the adjoining district of Damoh (and which have been fully described in this Administration's Resolution No. 5317, dated 27th November, 1899, a copy of which was submitted for the information of the Government of India) except that the proceedings were confined to proprietors only. These resulted in the remission of debts amounting to Rs. 6,40,000 to 502 proprietors in 294 villages. These are results of which the originator of the scheme, as well as the officers (mainly natives of India) directly employed in carrying it out may well be proud. They also speak well, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers, for the public spirit and forbearance of the creditors who consented to join in the proceedings. There are still about 3 lakhs of outstanding loan due to Government, much of which it will be impossible to collect without causing undue hardship and retarding the financial recovery of the district. Orders have issued for the institution of a comprehensive enquiry into the question with a view to ascertaining and remitting such sums as are irrecoverable.

8. The agricultural history of the current year gives, Mr. Hewett is glad to report, good hope that the tide of calamity which has overwhelmed the Saugor District for so many years may have turned at last. The net cropped area which was in 1901-02, 758,000 acres rose in 1902-03 to 786,500 acres. The latter figure had not been reached since 1895-96. The area under wheat and its mixtures which was 259,000 in 1901-02 fell to 233,000 in 1902-03. But whereas the crops in the former year gave less than half the normal outturn, both kharif and rabi gave bumper harvests in 1902-03. The outturn of wheat, juar, linseed and kodo and kutki is estimated at 120 (American notation), that of til at 115, that of cotton, gram and masur at 110, and that of rice at 90. There is still much leeway to be made up. The population in 1901 was found to have fallen to 471,046, a fall of 20.4 per cent. on the figures of the previous census. And even in 1902-03 the area cropped was 200,000 acres less, and that under wheat and its mixtures no less than 245,000 acres less, than the areas found at the revision of settlement. But the excellence of the recent harvest must have given heart to the people, and will no doubt encourage them to do all they can to increase the area under crops in the current year.

9. The revenue management of a tract which has suffered so severely as the Saugor District must continue to give great anxiety to the Local Administration, but with the prospect hopeful, as it is at present, Mr. Hewett feels that, since the assessment made by the Settlement Officer was distinctly moderate, he may look forward with Mr. Sly to no further abatements being necessary. He therefore recommends to the Government of India the confirmation of the settlement, the assessment as permanently abated being Rs. 6,22,153.

10. The table given in paragraph 135 of the Settlement Officer's report shows that, according to the sanctioned term, the settlement should run to dates varying from 30th June 1907 to 30th June 1909. The settlement would thus expire just four years hence in the Khurai and Banda tahsils. Mr. Hewett cannot contemplate the reopening of settlement operations in this distressed area after so short an interval, and he would strongly represent to the Government of India that, unless action is called for in the meantime on account of the inequality of incidence of the land revenue, no further settlement operations should take place in the Saugor District for some time, and that the present abated assessment now recommended for confirmation should run up to 30th June 1913.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Second Secretary.



No. $\frac{1330}{74}$.

FROM

F. G. SLY, Esq., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF
COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 30th March 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Saugor District.

2. A cadastral survey of the district was completed in the years 1887 to 1891, and regular settlement operations were commenced in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland, I. C. S., was posted to the district as Settlement Officer. These operations were interrupted in 1893-94 owing to the severe scarcity, which necessitated famine relief, caused by the almost complete destruction of the wheat crop by rust for two consecutive years. The work was again started in 1895 under Mr. deBrett, I. C. S., as Settlement Officer, who was required not only to complete the portion left unfinished but to revise that already done, which had become unsuitable owing to the deterioration. This task was finished in 1897, but in the last year of his work occurred the severe famine of 1896-97. In the following year, it became apparent that the deterioration caused by this succession of failures required a reduction of the revised assessment. A regular abatement of the revised rents and revenue was then made under the direct supervision of the Divisional Commissioner, and further abatements were made after the third famine of 1899-1900. The agricultural history of the past decade of this district has thus been an almost uninterrupted succession of crop failures and famines. The abatements last made were sanctioned in your letter No. 5268, dated the 17th September 1902. The agricultural returns of the past two years show that a slow but steady recovery has set in, whilst excellent crops are assured in the current year. There is, therefore, now every hope that it will be unnecessary to make any further changes, beyond small suspensions and remissions, in the regular land revenue demand, and consequently I beg to submit the assessment for confirmation.

3. During this period the condition of the district has varied so greatly from year to year, that I first show the salient features of the agricultural condition of the district in each year:—

	Prior to revision.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
		IN THOUSANDS.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area under wheat and its mixtures...	478	197	112	133	179	162	182	259
2. Area under crops ...	997	887	747	755	698	687	722	758
3. Area occupied for cultivation.	Home-farm ...	212	224	232	228	223	218	217
	Ryoti ...	1,010	912	874	846	805	781	809
	Total ...	1,222	1,215	1,184	1,156	1,108	1,079	1,101
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Rental demand ...	962	948	942	886	726	707	707	725
5. Revenue demand ...	449	483	529	558	513	521	497	497
6. Revenue collections ...	...	424	133	515	233	260	485	430
7. Percentage of the normal yield of the harvests.	...	50	39	57	31	33	70	48

4. The Saugor District is on the extreme edge of the Malwa plateau, much broken up by scattered hills, river courses and ravines. The level stretches form a black soil plain of considerable natural fertility, but near to the groups of hills the soil is shallow and inferior. The worst patches are generally covered by poor forest growth. The expenses of cultivation are much increased by the necessity for guarding against erosion and the depredations of wild animals. The past history seems to show that the district has alternated between periods of great prosperity and of great disaster. The rainfall has always been uncertain, very heavy rain having been more often responsible than droughts for crop failures. The black soil is peculiarly suited to the production of wheat. The table given above will show that it used to cover nearly half the total cropped area. There has been a large decrease in the area devoted to wheat, and now it is usually sown as a mixture with gram (known as *birra*) and not as a pure crop. In years of suitable rainfall, wheat gives excellent yields with the minimum of trouble and expense, but it suffers heavily from excessive winter rain, drought, hail and frost. Under such conditions, it is perhaps to be expected that the standard of cultivation should be low.

5. During the period of the thirty years' settlement, which was made in 1864-65, the district made great progress, in spite of the temporary set-back of occasional crop failures. The area occupied for cultivation increased from 898,573 to 1,221,594 acres, or by 36 per cent., the increase being naturally greatest in the hilly country of the Banda Tahsil. The increase in the area actually cropped was still greater, being from 664,733 to 996,883 acres, or 50 per cent. The population steadily increased, the decade between 1881 and 1891 showing a rise of 4.7 per cent. The trade of the district increased enormously, chiefly owing to great improvements in communications. The opening of the Bombay-Jubbulpore Railway in 1870 first brought the district within reach of the railway, while a still stronger impulse to trade was given by the opening in 1888 of the Bina-Saugor extension of the Indian Midland Railway, with its terminus in the heart of the district. Prices have, therefore, risen all round by about 100 per cent. since the thirty years' settlement. Such was the prosperous condition of the district when the revision settlement was first commenced, and I now proceed to summarize the more important results of that revision.

6. Tenants held 76 per cent. of the occupied area, of which about half was held in ordinary right and the rest by protected tenants. The rent-rate paid by the latter had only risen between 1 and 2 per cent. throughout the thirty

years. The apparent enhancement of the ordinary tenant-rate by malguzars during the period of settlement was 20 per cent., but was really considerably more if allowance is made for extension of cultivation to poorer soils. The bulk of the tenants were thus paying the rates fixed thirty years before, so that general considerations justified a very substantial enhancement. But in spite of these light rates, it was found that the tenantry were an unusually heavily indebted body, showing little improvement in material prosperity. The successive bad seasons also made it impossible at that time to impose any substantial enhancement. The Settlement Officer thus confined his action to a small enhancement of the rents of protected tenants, in which he was guided by the spontaneously enhanced payments of ordinary tenants, thus levelling up the payments of protected tenants to a point approximating to, but always considerably less, than ordinary tenants' rents. Although the payments of ordinary tenants were not on the whole high, they were extraordinarily unequal from village to village and from holding to holding, and in individual cases seemed higher than the tenants could pay, especially rents in grain. Reductions were given when considered necessary, more particularly in the conversion of grain to cash rents. The net result of the action of the Settlement Officer was to impose an enhancement of 13 per cent. on absolute-occupancy, 12 per cent. on occupancy and 4 per cent. on ordinary tenants, giving an all-round enhancement of 8 per cent. His action was then largely limited to an equalization of the pressure of rents already imposed by the proprietors. The acreage-rate was left only 9 per cent. higher than it was at the thirty years' settlement. There can then be no doubt of the extreme leniency with which tenants were treated at this revision.

7. The home-farms of the proprietors had increased from 135,782 to 211,513 acres, amounting to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total occupied area. There are several large estates, notably those of the money-lending Banias, of the Marhatta Brahman families related to the old governing classes; and of old Gond tribal heads. There is no doubt that there had been a marked improvement in the general condition of the landlords, particularly the holders of large estates and the small cultivating proprietors, but on the other hand the improvident and lavish display of a considerable class of absentee landlords had resulted in much indebtedness. The home-farms have almost invariably been valued at the pitch of the tenant-rate of the village, proprietors thus having been treated with the same leniency as tenants. The revised valuation falls at an acreage-rate of Re. 1-4-7 as against the ordinary tenant-rate of Re. 1-2-1, the difference being far more than accounted for by the superior quality of the home-farm soils. A still further proof of the leniency of the valuation is that the rent paid for the portion leased out falls at Re. 1-8-11. The forest and miscellaneous income has been leniently valued at Rs. 16,875, which is about two-thirds of the actual receipts at the time of revision.

8. The revised assets so valued amounted to Rs. 13,74,944 and were assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 6,95,895, or rather less than 51 per cent. of the gross assets. Excluding the payments of plot proprietors, the assessment absorbed $49\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the true malguzari assets, which is below the half assets standard. At the thirty years' settlement, the assessment of Rs. 4,63,880 absorbed 52 per cent. of the then assets of Rs. 8,97,997, so the fraction has been lowered at this revision. In spite of this leniency, the revised assessment gave an increase of not quite 50 per cent. in the revenue demand. More than one-third of this increase was covered by the net enhancements of tenants' rents, whilst the balance represents the Government share of the large increase of proprietary profits during the term of settlement. The revenue-rate of 10 annas 3 pies per acre is actually less than the rate taken at the thirty years' settlement. It amounts to only 5 per cent. of the gross value of the produce of the district at the very moderate valuation made by the Settlement Officer. In villages where the increase was large, the sudden curtailment of the proprietors' income was eased off by the grant of progressive assessments. There can, I think, be no doubt of the moderation of this assessment for the condition of the district when the revision was made.

9. The district, however, became seriously deteriorated after the succession of crop failures, culminating in the two famines. The extent of this deterioration is shown by the figures of the table given in paragraph 3 above. The severity of the trial may be judged from the fact that during the past decade the yield has in no year exceeded 70 per cent. of the normal yield on a normal area and has averaged only 49 per cent. This record is worse than that of any other district of the province. The last census showed the very serious decrease of 20·4 per cent. in the population, a loss which it will take many good years to recoup. The cultivation of the district reached its lowest point in the famine year of 1899-1900, when there was a decrease of 31 per cent. in the area cropped prior to the revision of settlement, whilst the valuable wheat crop showed a still greater shrinkage of 66 per cent. Measures were taken to meet this deterioration not only by suspensions and remissions, but by the regular abatement of rents and revenue for a term of years. In cases where the rents or home-farm valuation were considerably in excess of the prevailing rates of the tract, a reduction was made for the whole term of settlement, the revenue being lowered to the same percentage of the reduced assets. The abatement of revenue so given amounts to Rs. 73,742. In addition, temporary abatements of rents and revenue were given in all villages which showed deterioration by a decline in the cropped area. The rent and home-farm valuation of each holding was reduced in proportion to the decrease of cropping and an abated revenue was fixed at the same percentage of the assets so reduced. This temporary abatement of revenue amounted to a further sum of Rs. 1,02,185. It was first given for a period of five years from 1897-98 to 1901-02 and has been extended for a further period of three years in the Saugor and Rehli tahsils, where recovery has not been completed. The effect of these abatements of land revenue is clearly shown in line 5 of the statement given in paragraph 3 above, if it be remembered that the full realizable revenue demand fixed at revision was Rs. 6,71,901. In addition, there have been liberal remissions from year to year. I have referred above to the considerable amount of agricultural indebtedness, which was aggravated by the famines. Government has lessened these burdens by an extensive scheme of voluntary liquidation of debt by conciliation proceedings, under which the repayment of the amount fairly considered realizable has been spread over a period of years, the balance being foregone by the creditors. Under this liberal treatment the district has shown distinct recovery during the past two years, although the harvests have not been good. The returns of last year show that the decline in the cropped area has been lessened to 24 per cent., and there is no doubt of a substantial increase in the present year.

10. The term of the revised settlement varies from tahsil to tahsil between 10 and 13 years. It has nominally been in force for eight years already. I have endeavoured to show above that there is now every reason to hope that no further permanent abatement will be required and consequently I beg to recommend the revised assessment for confirmation, subject to the abatements already sanctioned.

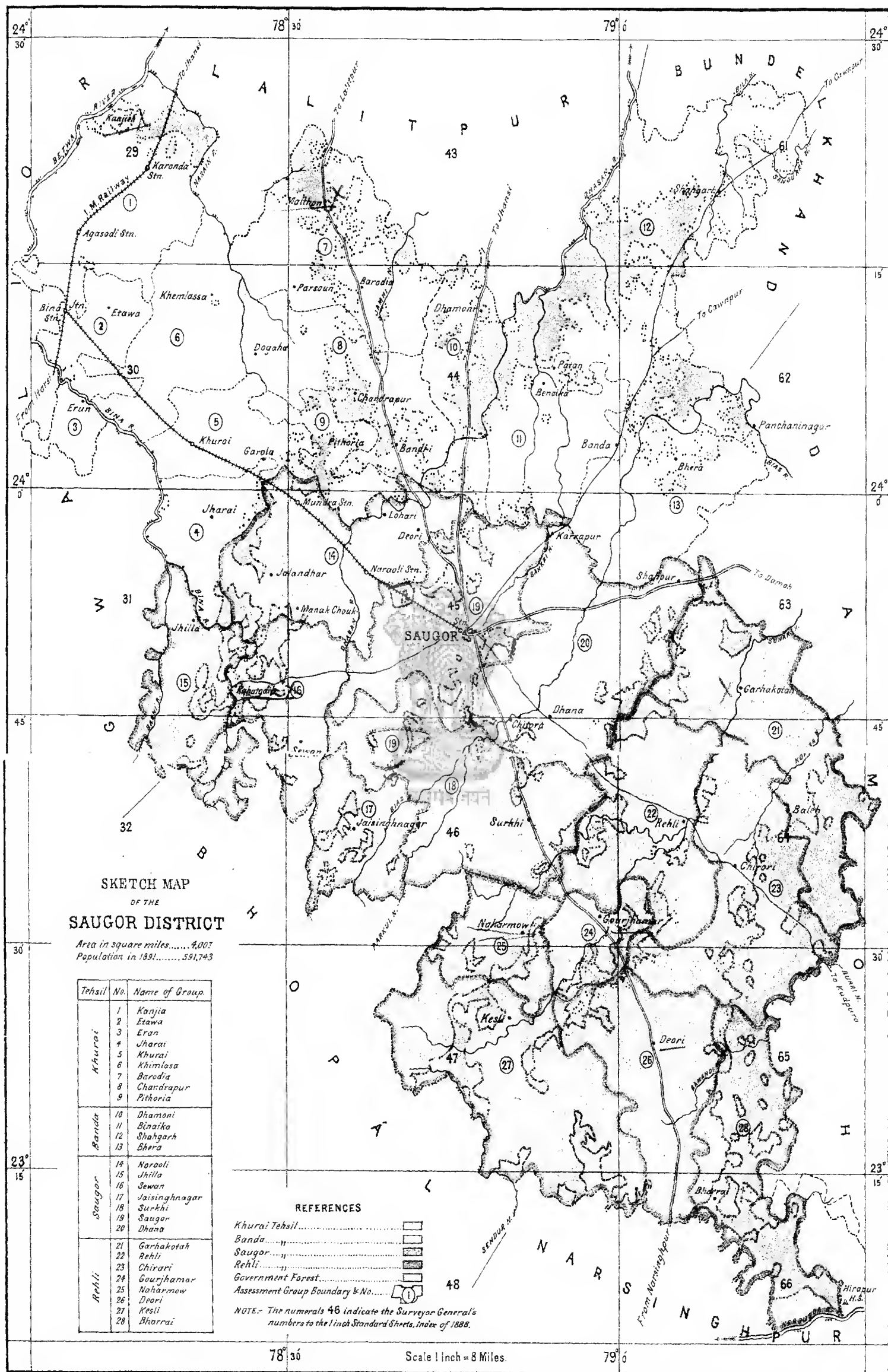
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. G. SLY,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.



REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SAUGOR DISTRICT.

EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS 1887 TO 1897.

PART I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

SECTION I.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Saugor District lies in the north-west corner of the Central Provinces. Situation. It is bounded on the north by the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhansi District, on the north-Western Provinces and the Native States of Bijawar, Panna and Charkhari; on the east by Panna and Damoh District; on the south by the Narsinghpur District and the Native State of Bhopal; and on the west by the Bhopal and Malhar States.

2. The district forms, together with Damoh, an extension of the great Leading natural features. Bundelkhand Plateau and consists of a flat, open black-soil plain about 1,000 feet above the level of the Nerbudda Valley, from which it is separated by the steep escarpments of the Vindhyan Hills. The general slope of the country is towards the north-east. The plain extends fairly uninterruptedly through the northern portion of the district up to the range of hills which bounds the Naryaoli Range. To the east of that range trap hills are numerous and are scattered over the plain in all directions, especially in the Saugor Tahsil.

From Garhakota to Rehli in the east of the district the formation is limestone, while further to the north sandstone is more common. In part of the Bundelkhand Tahsil gneiss boulders occur. The following general description of the district is given in Hunter's Gazetteer :—

The soil on the north and east of the district is a reddish-brown alluvium. The south and west are covered with black soil on which wheat is grown in large quantities. But the cultivated plains are broken up by hills, rising singly or in groups, and by small ranges of plateaus some of them covered with jungle, others stony and barren. The black soil of the Saugor and Rehli Tahsils seems more friable than that of the Khurai Tahsil. The Bundelkhand appears to contain a larger admixture of stiff clay, and to be more liable to invasion by the coarse grass known as "kans" (*Saccharum Spontaneum*). The depth of soil varies considerably in different parts of this district. It is perhaps most shallow and least fertile in the Bundelkhand Tahsil. Here, however, it seems more impervious to water than elsewhere, and is therefore well suited for the construction of tanks which are most common in that part of the district.

3. The configuration of the country being of the description just given, Rivers. there are of course numerous small streams and nalas to carry off the drainage of the hills which are scattered about in such profusion. Unless steps are taken to counteract it, the action of this drainage has a most detrimental effect.

for it scours away the finer and more fertile particles of the soil and gradually makes uneven the surface of the fields across which it is carried. The damage when once started, spreads rapidly and field after field will be ruined unless prompt measures are taken to prevent the violent rush of water across the fields. These small nalas are rather a hindrance than a help to agriculture, nor do people derive any advantages in the way of irrigation from the larger streams of the district. Some good villages are found along the banks, but there is a good deal of hilly and jungly country. Even the good villages cannot profit from the streams, because the banks are generally very much cut up by ravines and are so steep that it would not be worth while to go to the trouble and expense of raising the water from the river bed to the level of the cultivated fields. A few melons are occasionally grown in the sandy river-beds, but the profits from this source are so trifling that they need not be taken into consideration. The neighbourhood of a river is also disadvantageous from the fact that the jungles and ravines along its banks harbour wild animals which prey upon the fields. The crops round about also seem more liable to damage from frost than those which are further removed from the water.

4. The chief streams in the district going from east to west are as follows:—

- (1) *The Sonar river.*—Running through the Rehli Tahsil. The large villages of Gorjhamar, Rehli and Garhakota are situated on its banks. At Rehli it is joined by the Dehar and at Garhakota by the Gadheri river. A native fort is planted at its meeting place with the latter stream.
- (2) *The Bewas river.*—Which drains the eastern portion of the Saugor Tahsil, and the south-eastern portion of the Banda Tahsil. It enters the district from Bhopal Territory, flows from south-west to north-east, until it reaches a range of hills, a little to the north of Banda, and then turns eastward through a gorge into the Damoh District, when it joins the Sonar river.
- (3) *The Dhasan river.*—This also enters the district from Bhopal Territory at a point about 5 miles west of the Bewas river. It drains the central portion of the Saugor Tahsil, and the western and north-western portions of the Banda Tahsil. For the last twenty miles of its course in this district it forms a natural boundary between the Lalit sub-division of the Jhansi District and the Banda Tahsil.
- (4) *The Bina river.*—This river runs from the south-east to the north-west and drains the western portion of the Saugor Tahsil and the south-western portion of the Khurai Tahsil. It ultimately falls into the Betwa river a few miles beyond the boundary of the district.
- (5) *The Betwa river.*—This stream forms a natural boundary between the Territory of the Gwalior State, and the northern portion of the Khurai Tahsil. It is joined at the northern extremity of the district by the Narain river which drains the central portion of the Khurai Tahsil. I have omitted from the above list the Nerbudda river. At the extreme south-eastern corner of the district it forms a natural boundary between Narsinghpur and Saugor Districts for a distance of about six miles only. Two small tributaries of the Nerbudda river, *viz.*, the Biranj and the Sindhori take their rise in the Dargah Pargana of the Rehli Tahsil, and fall into the main stream during its course through the Narsinghpur District. The Sindhar forms the greater part of its course forms a natural boundary between British Territory and the Bhopal State.

Forests.

5. The forests of the Saugor District do not contain much valuable timber but are important inasmuch as they provide large areas for grazing. They have suffered much in the past from bad treatment. Excessive fellings were allowed, and the system of cultivation known as "dhya" did much damage.

der this system the ryot cuts down the wood on a patch of jungle, sets fire to it and grows a crop in the bed of ashes thus obtained. The following year he moves on and repeats the process at another spot and thus gradually a large area of valuable forest may be entirely destroyed without giving any adequate return; the crops raised from the land are usually of the poorest description, such as *on.*

6. Until the year 1872 A. D. the forests were under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Then they were made over to the Forest Department, but up to 1892 A. D. licenseholders were allowed to cut almost whatever timber they wished in their own fashion. The only exception made was in favour of teak grown on fire-protected areas, to cut which the sanction of the Forest Divisional Officer had to be obtained. The result of this was, that high stools were left and the reproduction was bad.

In 1893 A. D. all forests were closed to the cutting of green wood, except certain areas which were formed into provisional working circles. Here coppice-fellings have been made, but only intermittently; for difficulties were encountered in disposing of the produce. On good soils the results of the fellings have been excellent. Reproduction has been plentiful and the shoots show rapid growth. On the poorer soils the growth is not so good, but the number of shoots is satisfactory. The forests are mixed and irregular. The crop on the sandstone is poor, especially on the tops of the plateau. In the Khurai range the average height of the trees in such forest is only 20 feet, but it is better on the trap rocks, where teak prevails on the slopes of the hills. In the Saugor range, teak is found over nearly the whole area though it is absent between Saugor and Rehli. The trees here are neither large nor well-grown owing to former bad management, the present growth being, as a rule, the result of coppice production. The average height is 24 feet and average girth 20 inches. The growth of the teak is unfortunately very bad. The trees are distorted and generally unfit for timber. Bamboos are common in Rehli. The growth is dense on the slopes of hills and ravines and generally open on plateaux or areas formerly cultivated. The production is good where the growth is thick. Mahua (*Bassia Latifolia*) and har (*Buchanania Latifolia*) are found occasionally and Saj (*Terminalia Tomena*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus Latifolia*), Lendia (*Lagerstræmia Parviflora*) and the usual common species exist all over the forest area. The destructive creeper "Makor" (*Zizyphus Ænoplia*) is found everywhere and "Karonda" in clay soil. The chief causes of injury to forest produce are annual fires and frost. Grazing does not do much harm as large areas are available.

The total forest area of the district according to the General Administration Report for 1894-95 is 517,123 acres or 808 square miles.

7. There are at present four tahsils, with head-quarters at Khurai, Banda, Saugor, and Rehli, respectively. The total area of the district is given in the Census Report at 4,007 square miles. The malguzari area according to the latest cadastral survey is as follows:—

Tahsil.				Acres.	Square Miles.
Khurai	...	...	...	518,705.01	810.48
Banda	...	...	...	325,002.51	507.82
Saugor	...	...	...	605,341.67	945.85
Rehli	...	...	...	594,267.77	928.53
Total				2,043,316.96	3,192.68
of three ryotwari villages not included in the above				851.70	1.35
GRAND TOTAL				2,044,178.66	3,194.03

The total area of the district according to these figures is therefore as nearly as possible 4,000 square miles. A party of the Imperial Forest Survey Department is at present engaged in making a detailed survey of the forest of the district. Probably these figures will be somewhat modified when the results of their labours are known, but for the purposes of this report the above figures will be found sufficiently accurate.

SECTION II.

HISTORY.

8. The ancient history of the Saugor District can be traced in Part II of the report on the 30 years' settlement written by Colonel Maclean and in the article on the Saugor District in Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India. It is not necessary to go into the subject at any great length here, but a brief account will be given showing the manner in which the district was pieced together and gradually came under the influence of British rule.

9. The head-quarters town is as nearly as possible in the centre of the district and is of comparatively recent construction. In olden days the surrounding country was ruled by Ahirs, who had their capital at a place called Garpahra about 7 miles from the site of the present city. These Ahirs were turned out in about 1023 A. D. by Raja Nihalsha, a Rajput from Jalaun, who captured the chief town and secured possession of about 330 villages in its neighbourhood. In about 1660 A. D. a small fort was built on the site of the present fort, and a settlement was founded by Udanshah, one of the descendants of Nihalsha. His grandson Pirthipat, a man of weak intellect, was ousted by Raja Chhattersal of Panna, but in 1727 A. D. Pirthipat was helped by Jaisingh Raja of Jeypur, to drive out Chhattersal's son and recover his old possession. In 1732 A. D. however the Nawab of the neighbouring State of Kurwai, aided by the treachery of Pirthipat's officers, gained possession of his territory. About three years later, the Nawab in his turn had to give way to a nephew of Bajirao Peshwa of Poona, and an officer named Govind Rao Pandit was then placed in charge. This man proved an energetic and able administrator, built the present fort, and founded the town under its walls. He met his death in 1760 A. D. while opposing the advance of the troops of the King of Delhi, and the Peshwa thereupon gave Saugor and the surrounding country rent-free to his descendants by way of compensation. Govind Rao's son and grandson in turn held the place, and during the reign of the latter the Nawab of Tonk twice plundered the city. The grandson of Govind Rao ultimately died without heirs but his widows assisted by their agent Vinaik Rao, carried on the government and one of them (Rukma Bai) adopted Balwant Rao, now known as the Raja of Saugor, who for political reasons resides at Jubbulpore. In 1814 A. D. Scindia marched into Saugor and captured Vinaik Rao, who was released on paying ransom of 75,000 rupees.

In 1818 A. D. the greater part of the district was ceded by the Peshwa, Balwant Rao, to the British Government, pensions being allotted to the widows of Abul Sahib and also to Vinaik Rao and other officials.

10. The outlying portions of the district came into the possession of the British in various ways. The Dhamoni Pargana of the Banda Tahsil was ceded to us in 1818 A. D. by Apaji Bhonsla. The Parganas of Rahatgarh in the Saugor Tahsil and of Garhakota, Deori, Gourhamar and Naharnow in the Rewa Tahsil were originally made over to us by Scindia in 1820—1825 for management. Our possession was confirmed in 1844 A. D. as security for the payment of a contingent, and sovereignty was acquired in 1860 A. D. The Kanjia Pargana of the Khurai Tahsil was acquired from Scindia by treaty in 1860 A. D. The Shargarh Pargana of the Banda Tahsil was confiscated in 1857 in consequence of the rebellion of the chief. The Bhera Pargana of the Banda Tahsil was acquired

transfer from the Bundelkhand States in 1818 A. D. and a small territory in the north-east corner of the tahsil around the village of Hirapur was similarly transferred to us after the mutiny.

11. Since the bulk of the district came under British rule there have been two severe disturbances. In March 1842 one Jawaher Singh, who held rent-free a village called Chandrapur, assisted by two sons of Rao Bijai Bahadur of Narhal (a village on the ghâts leading into Bundelkhand) rebelled because he was served with decrees from the Civil Court at Saugor. They burned and plundered the towns of Khimlasa, Khurai, Naryaoli, Dhamoni and Binaika, while a Gond chief to the south of the district named Dulan Shah proceeded to ravage Deori and the surrounding country. The district suffered much from this outbreak, but the rebels were ultimately crushed and their principal leaders hanged or transported.

12. The second disturbance occurred in 1857, when the effects of the great mutiny were felt in this district. A Detachment of the native Regiments (31st and 42nd Bengal Native Infantry) stationed at Saugor mutinied when sent to act against some rebels who had captured the fort of Balabehut in Lalitpur. All European residents were taken into the Saugor fort on the 27th June 1857 A. D. The 31st and 42nd Regiments fought amongst themselves with the result that the 31st remained faithful to us. The members of the Irregular Cavalry force attached to the garrison similarly disagreed amongst themselves and some of them elected to follow the fortunes of the British.

13. The rebel force was led by the Rajas of Shahgarh and Banpur. The former considered himself entitled to hold Garhakota and seized it with the help of some rebel sepoys belonging to the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry from Jubbulpore. He also succeeded in seizing the towns of Banda and Rehli. Meanwhile the Raja of Banpur, Mardan Singh, who had been joined by the Tahsildar of Khurai, plundered the northern part of the district. Another chief named Abdul Muhammad, Nawab of Garra-ambapani seized the fort of Rahatgarh on the Bina river. In fact these three chiefs divided the district between them, although the fort of Saugor held out and protected the head-quarters town from violence.

14. In January 1858 A. D. Sir Hugh Rose, with the Central India Field Force, recaptured Rahatgarh and defeated the Raja of Banpur at Barodia-Naunagar and relieved the Saugor garrison on 3rd February 1858 A. D. The rebels thereupon gave up the Khurai Tahsil and most of the north of the district. After a short stay at Saugor, Sir Hugh Rose marched on to Garhakota, defeated the Raja of Shahgarh, and retook the fort, capturing a large store of grain and other property. Returning to Saugor he then marched northward and drove the chiefs of Shahgarh and Banpur into Bundelkhand on 3rd March 1858 A. D. The district then gradually settled down and has since that date enjoyed a period of tranquillity, but there is no doubt that the Bandela rising and the disturbances which occurred at the time of the mutiny did much to retard the agricultural progress of the district. The country has now had nearly 40 years of peaceful rule, but occasionally the turbulent spirit of the people breaks out. An instance of this was seen a few years back when, in the north of the district, numerous dacoities were committed, the offenders being generally connections of professional dacoits in Lalitpur and the Bundelkhand States. A notable example of the unfortunate effect of the mutiny may be seen in the Eran Pargana which my predecessor wrote as follows :—

It suffered very severely during the mutiny; many cultivators leaving their homes either and many malguzars being looted and ruined; while a few were shot. The rebels established a post at Eran itself and very few villages escaped the evil effects of the anarchy which prevailed for some time. The whole neighbourhood became denuded of capital and impoverished; the only people who escaped being the few rich absentee landowners who had obtained villages owing to the poverty and bankruptcy of the old malguzars previous to the times of the mutiny.

Of many another portion of the district a similar statement might be made with truth, and more especially of those parts which were exposed to the attacks of Bakh at Balli the Raja of Shahgarh.

SECTION III.

AGRICULTURE.

Improvement in
agriculture.

15. In this section I shall draw very largely on the information contained in the reports submitted by my predecessor Mr. Cleveland; who, before he was transferred from the district had made a detailed inspection of nearly all the villages and had collected much valuable information as the result of his enquiries from the landlords and cultivators with whom he had been brought into contact. As regards improvement in agriculture, Mr. Cleveland writes as follows in his Preliminary Report on the Saugor Tahsil:—

There has been very little improvement of any kind in the system of agriculture generally practised, which remains now almost the same as it has been from time immemorial. Under this system fair crops are raised year after year with the minimum of labour and capital. In a year of seasonable rainfall the crops will be capital, while, when they are bad, it is due to external and uncontrollable causes, such as drought, flood, blight, frost, hail or insects. Under such circumstances a fatalistic attitude on the part of the cultivators is partly excusable. At the same time it cannot be denied that careful and skilful farming do a good deal towards improving the outturn in spite of the vagaries of the climate. Owing to the nature of the soil deep ploughing is generally unnecessary, and so there is little practical scope for the improvement of agriculture by the introduction of new kinds of ploughs. Nor do I think that any elaborate improvements for any other process of cultivation would effect any general improvement even if their introduction were otherwise feasible. The points in which I think the present system of agriculture leaves most to be desired are:—

- (1) Manure is not so much or so skilfully used as it might be.
- (2) Rotation of crops is not sufficiently practised.
- (3) Insufficient trouble is taken to prevent the cutting up of fields by the rush of rain water.

(1). Several intelligent malguzars have told me that the benefits of manure are better understood now than formerly, and I think this is true. Even now, however, a great deal of manure is wasted. Cowdung is burnt in many places by cultivators who, if they understood their own advantage, would spend a little money in buying wood. No attempt is made to control the village drainage. In many villages almost the whole of this is wasted when it might with a little trouble be led down to the fields. But this would need co-operation between the malguzars and tenants. A large number of cattle are slaughtered at the annual fair at Garhakota, and the bones are exported to Bombay for manure. I have been informed that popular feeling would be adverse to the general use of bone manure, and besides it is not unlikely that the supply available for the district would be insufficient to feed an expensive bone-crushing machine even if one were introduced.

(2). The rotation of wheat with gram, linseed or juar is practised, but not as much as is necessary. The ordinary cultivator will not look beyond the next harvest, and if wheat will grow he will sow it at the risk of exhausting his field. Resting fallows are not much needed for the prevailing wheat land; they are for kharif land, but are generally only resorted to when absolutely necessary through the exhaustion of the soil.

(3). A great deal more might be done in the matter of stopping the good soil being washed out of an unlevel field by the rush of rain water. A great deal of the wheat land is slightly uneven, and small channels are very easily made by heavy falls of rain. Unless taken in hand very quickly the small channels increase in width and depth, and soon the field is ruined. The number of such spoiled fields is increasing year by year owing to the apathy of the cultivators. On the whole, I am of opinion that the cultivation in this tract is not nearly so laborious or skilful as it is in many other parts of the Central Provinces. Nor do I think that any general improvement can be expected until the apathetic and careless cultivators are driven from their fields by their creditors and replaced by men of better moral fibre and more agricultural skill.

Stability of agri-
culture.

Although I have alluded above somewhat severely to the want of skill and diligence shown by many of the Saugor cultivators, I must admit that in some respects they are entitled to a great deal of sympathy. The climate of Saugor District and its vicinity is, I should think, more unfavourable to agriculture generally than is the case in any other wheat-growing district in the Central Provinces. The rainfall is often excessive and sometimes deficient, but, besides the damage done to crops by damp or drought, they often suffer through hail and frost. It is the general complaint of all Saugor agriculturists that the harvests for many years past have been much poorer than they used to be. For a long time I ascribed these complaints to the general tendency of all natives to be *invidiosus temporis acti*, but after a careful examination of the District Reports of the last 30 years, I must admit that I think there is good reason for the universal grumbling.

* This was written in 1892.

The following table shows the general results of the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests for the last 30 years :—

Year.	Rainfall in inches.	Kharif harvest.	Rabi harvest.	Remarks.
1862-63	49	Very good	Very poor	Rabi failed owing to absence of winter rain.
1863-64	45	Good	Good.	
1864-65	36	Poor	Good	Kharif spoilt by early cessation of rains.
1865-66	50	Good	Good.	
1866-67	48	Very good	Very good.	
1867-68	44	Good	Good.	
1868-69	25	Very good	Fair	A year of drought and scarcity.
1869-70	52	Very good	Good.	
1870-71	50	Very good	Very good.	
1871-72	56	Poor	Poor	Excessive rain damaged crops.
1872-73	43	Good	Good.	
1873-74	41	Fair	Very good.	
1874-75	70	Poor	Poor	Excessive rain.
1875-76	54	Fair	Fair.	
1876-77	54	Fair	Fair.	
1877-78	22	Poor	Poor	Kharif spoilt by drought, and rabi by drought and frost.
1878-79	36	Good	Very poor	No winter rain and heavy frost.
1879-80	32	Good	Good.	
1880-81	30	Good	Good.	
1881-82	25	Poor	Poor	Drought and no winter rain.
1882-83	50	Very good	Very good.	
1883-84	32	Good	Good.	
1884-85	57	Very poor	Poor	Excessive rain.
1885-86	54	Poor	Poor	Excessive rain.
1886-87	51	Fair	Poor	Excessive rain.
1887-88	54	Fair	Good	Hail and frost.
1888-89	58	Poor	Poor	Excessive rain and sudden termination of monsoon.
1889-90	54	Poor	Poor	No cold weather rains.
1890-91	55	Fair	Good.	
1891-92	65	Poor	Fair	Excessive rain.

I have divided the harvests into very poor, poor, fair, good, and very good. For the rabi harvest I have looked almost entirely to the wheat and gram. For the kharif harvest I have taken the general average of the most important crops. Now, in order to contrast one period with another, let two marks be given for very good; one for good; none for fair; let one mark be subtracted for poor and two for very poor; then the results for periods of ten years are :—

Year.	Average rainfall.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Inches.		
1862—1872	45	+ 7	+ 6
1872—1882	45	nil.	— 1
1882—1892	55	— 3	nil.

In the first period of ten years there were two years of bad harvests, 1862-63 and 1868-69. The latter year is generally known as the famine year. The kharif failed entirely owing to drought, and there was some distress among the poorer classes. But relief-works and famine camps were only necessary because of the immigration in large numbers of starving people from Gwalior and other States. In the next period of ten years, 1872-1882, the crops were spoilt in two years by excessive rain and in three years, *viz.*, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1881-82 by drought. In this period, seasons of excessive rain alternated with years of drought, and in only two years, 1872 and 1873, was the rainfall at all average. It is remarkable that the rabi crops in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 were good, as in neither case was there any winter rain and the rainfall in both years was scanty. But fortunately it was well distributed, except for the absence of winter rain. As might be expected from the run of poor harvests, there was distress in the district in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, that in the former year being much augmented by scarcity in the Central India States.

In the last period of ten years, *viz.*, 1882-1892, there have been no years of drought, but the rainfall has been almost uniformly excessive. In six out of the ten years the harvests have been bad. The way in which excessive rain affects the crops is as follows :

Heavy falls in July wash the seed and young plants out of the ground. Continued rain in August prevents the weeding of the kharif crops; rain continuing right through September induces blight in the kharif, and makes the ground too soft to sow the rabi early in October. Then the rains suddenly cease, the powerful October sun rapidly dries up the surface, the soil becomes too hard to plough, the seed, if sown, does not germinate. In years of excessive rain and consequent late sowing, winter rains are more needed than in years of moderate rainfall.

Other causes which render agriculture in this district especially unstable are hail, frost and insects. Storms of hail doing very serious damage are of almost annual occurrence, but they luckily usually only extend over a small area. The Saugor Tahsil is perhaps less liable to such storms than the other three tahsils. But once a village is visited by hail and the crops spoilt, it takes many years for it to recover itself.

Fields in the vicinity of rivers are particularly liable to damage by frost, and a great deal of good land along river banks does not produce good crops in consequence. The insects which chiefly damage the crops are locusts, caterpillars and white ants. Locusts rarely do extensive damage, because they generally pass through the district at times when the crops are not in a state to be damaged, but occasionally they ruin the crops over small areas. Caterpillars and white ants do a great deal of damage, the latter not so much here, *i. e.*, the Saugor tahsil, as in the Khurai Tahsil.

The rank "kâns" grass does not grow strongly in the prevailing mund soil, and is not the terror of cultivators as it is in the Khurai Tahsil.

On the whole, I think, it may be conceded that agriculture in this tract is somewhat unstable, and that for many years past there has been a succession of poorer harvests than usual.

System of agricul-
ture.

16. The most important crop throughout the district is wheat. This is generally sown in preference to any other crop wherever it will grow, though, during the last three or four years the bad outturn of wheat and the consequent difficulty of procuring the seed-grain, have caused it to be supplanted to a great extent by gram and kharif crops. This will be clearly shown later on in this report when the crop statistics are discussed. In the Saugor Tahsil the prevailing wheat soil is a dark-coloured loam of varying depth, which has been formed partly by locustine deposit, and partly by the disintegration of the trap rock, the loose particles of which are washed off the hills into the depressions below. Wherever this soil is three or more feet in depth, fairly level, and not too much mixed with sand, it yields, even with poor farming, very fair crops of wheat for many years in succession. This soil is locally known as mund, and is much prized because it is so easily workable and not so favourable to the growth of rank grass as the more clayey soils found in other parts. The crops in mund, too, are less liable to damage by excessive moisture than those in heavier soils.

17. Owing to the soft friable nature of the soil deep ploughing is unnecessary, and the "Bakhar," a sort of large hoe, is used, and not the "Nagar" or plough. Wheat fields generally receive from three to five hoeings between May and October when the seed is sown. Sowing is done by means of a small plough which is fitted with a bamboo tube alongside of the still, and the seed is dropped through this into the earth. After this there is nothing to be done, except watching the crops and keeping off animals and birds, untill the end of March when reaping commences.

18. The advantages of manure are generally understood and appreciated by cultivators, but the supply of manure is limited and is chiefly reserved for lighter soils under other crops, which benefit much more proportionately from manure than does wheat in the heavier soils. Hence a large proportion of the wheat fields is seldom, if ever, treated with manure at all.

There is scarcely any irrigation of wheat. The only available means of irrigation are wells, and the great expense involved prevents their general use. Besides this, it is more paying to grow garden crops than wheat on irrigated land, and the wheat crop is already very fair without any irrigation.

19. The system of embanking wheat fields so as to retain the rain water in them, which is practised in the Jubbulpore District, is almost unknown here.

The few embankments to be seen are nearly all thrown up as dams to prevent surface scouring. There are many places in the tahsil where, I believe, the Jubbulpore system would answer capitally, but it would need considerably more capital and labour to start it than the average Saugor cultivator could be induced to expend.

During the last few years, however, several of the more advanced and intelligent malguzars have spent a good deal of trouble and money on embankments for wheat fields. This improvement is due to the distribution of sanads for such works and to the example set by the Court of Wards in some of the villages under management.

I do not think that wheat embankments will be popular for some years to come. In most places they are liable to be damaged by heavy rains unless very solidly constructed. In recent years also the crops in these embanked fields have suffered very severely from rust; and from conversations which I have had with cultivators, I have gathered that they hardly think it worthwhile to spend money and labour on such improvements.

20. In the Rehli Tahsil the system of wheat cultivation is the same as in the Saugor Tahsil.

In Banda Tahsil a larger portion of wheat land is irrigated. Tanks are more common here than in other portions of the district, and are used to secure the crops on both wheat and rice land. The area so irrigated is, however, not large.

In the Khurai Tahsil the soil is stiffer and less friable, ploughing is therefore more laborious, stronger plough-bullocks are really required, and are used by those who can afford them. Sometimes also a larger plough is used by those who are fortunate enough to be the possessors of really good bullocks. A noticeable feature of the cultivation is the large extent to which resting fallows are practised as a matter of necessity. It is not possible to cultivate most of the wheat land for so many years continuously as is done in the Saugor Tahsil. This seems entirely due to the inferiority of the prevalent soil of this tahsil.

21. For linseed, gram and other spring crops the system of cultivation is very similar to that which is followed in the case of wheat. Gram and linseed are partly grown on poor wheat land and partly on land unfit for wheat, the former generally thrives when wheat does, but linseed does not always follow the fortunes of wheat; hence cultivators often sow a little linseed, so as not to have all their eggs in one basket. Linseed, although a precarious and exhausting crop, is still very valuable when it succeeds, and it is grown for export; while gram, on the other hand, increases the fertility of the land on which it is grown, and is in great demand locally owing to the presence of a Cavalry Regiment and a Battery of Artillery at Saugor.

22. Juar is now less grown than at settlement. The best juar land has been taken for wheat, gram or linseed, and on inferior land it is often safer to grow kodon, tilli, &c. Juar requires more watching to protect it from birds and animals than any other crop, which adds greatly to the cost of its cultivation. For some years the rainfall was generally unfavourable to juar, and the boom in

wheat induced cultivators to put down as much of that crop as possible ; but the recent failures of wheat have, I think, shown them that it is unwise to put their trust too exclusively in one crop, and probably in future they will devote more land to juar. Rice is not a particularly important crop and is usually only grown in small plots round the village site to which the drainage from the houses can be easily diverted.

23. The cultivation of sugarcane is fast dying out. In very many villages large abandoned stone cane-mills are to be seen lying about, proving that sugarcane was once extensively cultivated. A large number of old disused wells, by means of which the cane land was irrigated, are also to be seen. The reasons for its declining popularity are :—

- (1) Gur is cheaper now than formerly and can be easily imported by rail.
- (2) Fencing materials and leaves for manure are more difficult and expensive to obtain than formerly.
- (3) Wheat, which thrives on sugarcane land, is far more paying than it used to be at last settlement.
- (4) Bullocks to work the wells are more expensive both to buy and to maintain than formerly.

Tilli. 24. This includes ramtilli, an oilseed producing coarse burning oil. These crops are extensively grown because they thrive on poor soil without much trouble, and because they are not much damaged by wild animals. Ramtilli is an especial favourite for the latter reason.

Cotton. 25. There has been a considerable decrease in cotton cultivation. On level land wheat or gram can generally be grown in the place of cotton, and yield larger profits ; while on poor sloping land the crop is very liable to be drowned by the rush of rain water. For many years in succession the cotton crop did badly in this district.

System under which soils are classified.

26. At last settlement fields were classified according to soil only. The local names of the various soils being adopted. These were, *mar*, *kabar*, *mund*, *rathia*, *raiyan*, *patarua* and *bhatua*. No distinctions based on crops or positions were recognized. In the present settlement operations a far more elaborate classification has been adopted, soils have been classed—

- (1) According to their composition.
- (2) According to the crops that they actually bear.
- (3) According to their position, *i. e.*, in level or unlevel fields, &c.

Names and differences known and appreciated by the people have been adhered to throughout. I will now proceed to discuss the different classes and positions adopted for our classification.

Classification of land.

27. The following are the names under which soils are recorded :—

Mar.	Kabar.
Mund awwal.	Rathia.
Mund doyam.	Patarua.
Rayan.	Bhatua.

Kachhar.

I proceed to give a brief description of the nature of each of these soils.

Mar is first class soil occurring in level country, of a greyish-black colour and of great depth. It is very retentive of moisture, does not crack much and takes a long time to become fit for ploughing after rain. If much rain falls in the cold weather wheat on mar soil suffers from rust.

Mund is black or brown soil of good quality, but inferior to mar. It differs from kabar in being of looser texture, as it consists of larger particles and generally contains some admixture of lime grit (*chunkankri*). It dries after rain more rapidly than mar.

Mund awwal is black or nearly black soil of good quality, containing little lime grit.

Mund doyam is of lighter colour than mund awwal, contains more lime grit, and being more sandy cracks less.

Kabar differs from mar and mund in being composed of smaller particles, and being therefore more sticky (chikta) when wet, and harder when dry. It is greasy and is used for cleaning the hair. Its clods are very hard and break with a smooth fracture. It sometimes contains small pebbles which are generally of a black colour.

Rathia is an inferior kind of kabar of a brown colour, containing pebbles and grit, and forming, when dry, very hard clods. It is a difficult soil to cultivate, and if there is delay in ploughing, it becomes too hard for working. It is said to wear out plough-cattle very fast.

Rayan is black soil generally containing some black stones, which is distinguished from mar, kabar, or mund by its shallowness. It occurs in the neighbourhood of hills, and rock underlies it at a small depth. It forms very wide and deep cracks when it dries. Wheat sown on it requires cold weather rain. It grows autumn as well as spring crops.

Patarua is an inferior kind of mund, the best portions of which have been washed away by drainage. It is brown in colour and of loose friable texture. It is generally found on uneven or raviny ground. Good patarua can grow wheat in favourable seasons. Another kind of soil classed as patarua is light-coloured sandy soil, well suited for rice, which occurs near the Vindhyan Hills.

Bhatua is poor land, generally of reddish colour and much mixed with stones. It is used for such crops as kodon, kutki and til.

Kachhar is good land situated on the banks or below the banks of a river or stream and overflowed during the rains. It can produce wheat as well as bhata and other vegetables. Only good land is recorded as kachhar. Poor land situated on the banks or below the banks of a river or stream is recorded as patarua.

28. A change is not made in classing the soils of adjacent fields or of different portions of a single large field unless there is a difference in the value of at least two annas in the rupee. If, for instance, a field has been entered as mund awwal, the field next to it is not entered as mund doyam unless its produce is less than that of the first field by at least two annas in the rupee.

29. Land is also classed according to the crops which are grown on it. Fields which grow or have grown wheat are classed as "gohari"; rice fields are classed as "dhanahi." Fruit and vegetable gardens and sugarcane fields are classed as "bari"; other fields are classed as "mutafarikat."

30. Land lying near the village site and manured by its drainage or in other ways, is entered as "geunra" whether it belongs to the "gohari" "dhanahi," "bari" or "mutafarikat" class.

31. In addition to the name of the soil one or other of the following particulars are recorded :—

Gohari land.

Sasira.—If the field is a very good one, lying low, and retaining moisture a long time.

Tagar.—If the field is high-lying and is damaged by drainage.

Bharkila.—If the field is cut up by water channels or ravines.

Ujarha.—If the field lies at a distance from the village and is damaged by wild beast.

Bandhia.—If the field has been embanked with a small bank,

Bandhan.—If the field has been embanked with a large bank.

Abpashi.—If the field is irrigated.

Mamuli.—If the field does not fall into any of the above classes.

Dhanahi land. 32. In addition to the name of the soil one or other of the following particulars is recorded :—

Tikra.—If the field is high-lying and gives a very poor crop in a year of scanty rainfall.

Saman.—If the field is flat and gives a fair crop in a year of scanty rainfall.

Jhilan.—If the field is low-lying and gives a good crop in a year of scanty rainfall.

Abpashi.—If the field is irrigated from a tank.

Baris (Garden land). 33. (1) If the garden is irrigated it is entered as "abpashi"; if unirrigated it is entered as "barani."

(2) Gardens are further classified according as they are for the production of—(a) maize, vegetables or fruit; or (b) sugarcane.

(3) The whole of a plot appropriated to the growth of sugarcane in rotation with other crops is entered as "bari-ganna," and not merely that part of it which is under sugarcane in any particular year.

Mutafarikat. 34. No. further details are entered besides the name of the soil, and the name of this class, unless the field is *geunra*. The details of this soil classification adopted in the district will be found tabulated in Appendix A, Table II, at the end of this report. The results for the district as a whole are as follows :—

691,292·67 acres are classed as wheat land.

22,414·34 acres are classed as rice land.

20,987·23 acres are classed as garden land.

341,777·50 acres are classed as minor crop land (mutafarikat).

The wheat-growing land is, as shown by the above figures, by far the most important class; and as it is also, with the exception of the favourably situated rice and garden plots, the most valuable class, it was necessary to exercise great care to avoid over-classing of inferior land as wheat land. Strict instructions were given to the soil-classers to go by facts in deciding whether land should be classed as capable of growing wheat or the reverse; that is to say, they were not allowed to exercise their own judgment in the matter in any way and were forbidden to record any field as wheat-producing unless it was actually under that crop at the time when the records were attested or unless an examination of the village papers showed that it had been under wheat in the past. During the time when the records of the district were attested wheat was a most popular crop, and was almost certain to be sown whenever there was any prospect of obtaining an adequate return from it. There was very little danger therefore that any land would be under-classed so long as the soil classers strictly adhered to the actual record of croppings. The only case in which land capable of growing wheat is likely to be systematically under-cropped is when it is held by a cultivator in reduced circumstances, who is unable to obtain the credit necessary to enable him to purchase seed-grain, which is a large item in the cost of wheat cultivation. In such cases it is better to under-class the land and assess at the rate for lands of inferior quality; for this course may give the cultivator a chance of recovering himself. If he has fallen in the world through no fault of his own, but through calamities of season or some other cause which lies beyond his own control, his claim to considerate treatment becomes far stronger than it would be if he had injured himself by extravagance or unskilful husbandry. It would of course be possible in such a case to class the land as capable of growing wheat, and to treat the tenant with special leniency at the time of rent fixation, but I do not think this course so commendable as

the other, for the cultivator would be certain to understand the fact that his land has been placed in the most valuable class, while he might be sceptical as to the moderation of the rent imposed upon it and might feel that he had not been fairly dealt with.

35. If the Inspector entrusted with the soil classification found any fields which had been consistently kept under minor crops although in his opinion they were fitted to grow wheat, he could report this fact to the Officer-in-charge of the attestation party; and if that officer, after an inspection of the locality and enquiry into the circumstances, thought fit to do so he could cause the field to be recorded as fit to grow wheat. But I do not recollect any instance in which this course was found necessary.

36. The area classed as capable of growing wheat exceeds by about 45 per cent. the area actually found under wheat (whether sown alone or as a mixture with gram, called locally 'birra') at the time when the village records were attested. It is customary in this district to grow occasionally on wheat land other crops, the chief of which are gram (*Cicer Arietinum*), linseed (*Linum Usitatissimum*), masur (*Ervum Lens*), arhar (*Cajanus Indicus*) and juar (*Sorghum Vulgare*), and the excess of the wheat-growing area over the area actually under wheat is due to this customary changing of crops.

WHEAT-GROWING LAND.

37. About three-fourths of the wheat-growing lands of the district are included in one or other of the two classes of soil known as mund. Forty per cent. has been shown as first class mund (or mund awwal) and 36 per cent. as second class mund (or mund doyam). The soil known as rayan is, after these, that on which wheat is most commonly met with; but this accounts for only a little more than 11 per cent. of the wheat-growing area; while rathia and kabar cover about 6 and 4 per cent., respectively. The best soil, that which is known as mar, is but rarely met with, and covers barely 1 per cent. of the area. It is found chiefly in the Khurai Tahsil in the Jharai, Khurai, Etawa, Eran and Khimlasa Groups and in the Rehli Group in the tahsil of that name. In the Banda and Saugor Tahsils it is very rarely met with. Kabar is more widely distributed, but is chiefly found in the Rehli Tahsil, being especially common in the Garhakota, Rehli, Chhirari and Deori Groups. In the Bhera Group of the Banda Tahsil there is also a considerable area of this soil.

Classification according to soils.

38. The ordinary position class is that which is most commonly met with and 78 per cent. of the total wheat-growing area of the district has been included in it. The area which suffers from the scour of surface drainage ("tagar" and "bharkila") is nearly 13 per cent. of the total area; while 5 per cent. is exposed to damage by wild animals. The area which has been embanked is very small and only amounts to about 1 per cent. of the whole; while the favourable position known as "sasira" covers a little more than 1 per cent. The area secured by irrigation is only a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole; and only about 2 per cent. lies within the area which is benefited by the village drainage.

Classification according to position.

39. The greater portion of the minor crop land has been recorded as "patarua" or "bhatua" soil. These inferior soils cover nearly 69 per cent. of the total area of the land fit for inferior crops only. Patarua, which is superior to "bhatua," is the more commonly found and covers 55 per cent. of this area. The soils known as second class "mund" (mund doyam) "raiyan," and "rathia," which are superior to "patarua" and "bhatua," together cover about 29 per cent. of the minor crop area. Of these three the most common is second class "mund" which covers nearly 16 per cent. of the area fit for minor crops.

Land fit for inferior crops.

40. The rice-growing area is limited, but valuable. The crop in this district is mostly sown broadcast in small plots round the village sites, and, as the land is well manured by the drainage and gets plenty of moisture, the outturn is usually good. About 3 per cent. of the rice-growing area is irrigated, and about 33 per cent. is within the "geunra" area.

Rice land.

Garden land

41. The garden area is less than the rice-growing area, but like that is often valuable land. About 70 per cent. of it is taken up by the small unirrigated plots which are found attached to the houses of cultivators and are devoted to the growth of tobacco, maize, chillies, &c., for home consumption; nearly all these plots lie within the *geunra* area. About 15 per cent. of the total garden area is devoted to irrigated vegetable gardens, and about 13 per cent. to irrigated sugarcane gardens. In all nearly two-thirds of the garden lands benefit by the drainage from village sites.

42. The details of the manner in which the cropped area is distributed between the various crops are to be found in Table III of the Appendix to the report. The following statement gives the principal figures of that table in an abstract form:—

Statement showing the Principal Crops grown in the Saugor District.

Tahsil.	Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Kodan.	Gram.	Juar.	Cotton.	Til.	Others.	Grass.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
Khural	106,561'37	4,577'54	13'95	4,316'08	16,564'25	32,310'11	18,682'38	47'38	15,615'38	10,671'72	12,580'16	228,639'69	5,412'45	223,227'24
Banaja	57,384'03	4,690'37	177'93	8,890'41	19,500'59	8,516'31	12,760'00	1,985'36	12,503'73	9,535'71	12,203'67	147,551'01	2,974'40	144,576'61
Saugor	184,367'00	5,231'96	960'18	12,716'10	10,076'95	24,352'01	23,779'46	3,179'30	12,267'43	14,306'76	35,102'30	323,361'35	4,947'45	318,413'90
Rehli	129,303'21	10,939'23	609'71	25,913'25	31,610'70	20,952'51	15,955'09	11,378'27	20,083'20	27,453'72	26,909'42	321,108'32	10,442'78	310,665'54
Total	477,615'61	25,439'50	1,880'77	51,736'44	77,734'09	93,330'84	67,577'33	16,970'21	60,871'74	60,970'91	86,795'95	1,020,660'37	20,777'03	999,883'39

43. The area under wheat, sown alone or as a mixture with gram (birra), amounted to about 47 per cent. of the gross cropped area as ascertained when the village records were attested. The figures of the whole district could not of course be attested in a single year by a staff of the strength usually appointed to carry through a settlement, and the figures in the above statement are compiled from the assessment reports which were prepared for each group of villages as soon as the records of that group had been attested. Some of the figures therefore relate to one agricultural year and some to another; but all relate to years preceding the failure of crops in 1894-95, and the percentages of the total cropped area under wheat and wheat-gram generally stood somewhere near the point given by the attested figures. Thus in 1891-92 it was 51 per cent. of the gross cropped area; 1892-93, 55 per cent. and in 1893-94, 52 per cent. In 1894-95 after the failure of the previous wheat harvest the percentage fell to 33 per cent. in 1895-96 to 22 per cent. and the latest agricultural statistics to hand show that in the current * agricultural year only 15 per cent. of the cropped area is under wheat and wheat-gram. I believe that the failure of wheat has caused the cultivators of this district to adopt to a greater extent than formerly the practice of mixing gram with wheat. Usually the gram amounts to from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the seed sown, the average being about 15 per cent. The poorer the soil, the greater the percentage of gram which should be mixed with the wheat.

44. According to the attested figures the crop which is next to wheat in importance is gram. This only covered 9 per cent. of the gross cropped area at the time of attestation. The cultivation of gram has, however, advanced by leaps and bounds during the last few years and the area under gram has lately been in excess of the area under wheat and wheat-gram of all kinds:—

Year.			Area under wheat and wheat-gram (of all kinds).	Area under gram alone.
			Acres.	Acres.
1891-92	...	...	515,205	67,554
1892-93	...	...	560,337	44,400
1893-94	...	...	540,624	71,356
1894-95	...	...	344,131	176,123
1895-96	...	...	197,673	266,133
1896-97	...	...	112,429	147,957

When wheat seed became expensive and difficult to obtain, it was natural that the cultivators of the district should turn their attention to gram for this crop has several advantages when food is scarce. In the first place it is comparatively cheap and a measure of it will keep under cultivation a larger area than an equal measure of wheat seed. This is an important advantage when the necessity of avoiding fallows and the consequent risk of the spread of 'kâns' grass is kept in mind.

In the next place it can be sown later and with less labour in preparing the ground, and harvested earlier than wheat. Lastly, while it is green the young shoots can be plucked and eaten as a vegetable without harming the growth of the plant. The people indeed say that it benefits the plant to have its shoots thinned

45. The crops next in importance so far as area goes are the autumn crops kodon (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*), juari (*Sorghum Vulgare*) and til (*Sesamum Indicum*). The latter includes both til (*Sesamum Indicum*) mainly grown for export and the plant known locally as ramtilli (*Guizotia Abyssynica*) from which a coarse burning oil is extracted locally.

Kodon covers about 8 per cent. of the gross cropped area, while juar and ti cover about 7 and 6 per cent., each. Kodon is an important article of food among

* i. e., in 1896-97.

the poorer classes and is commonly found in the hilly parts of the district such as the south-east of the Rehli Tahsil and the northern portion of the Banda Tahsil.

Juar is more widely distributed and is often grown on good land in rotation with wheat. It does particularly well in some cases in light-soil villages where wheat would not be equally successful.

Til is also grown in poor land and the demand which has sprung up in Europe for this seed has stimulated production here considerably.

Linseed is a very valuable crop when it succeeds, but its cultivation is attended with considerable risks. It covers about 5 per cent. of the total cropped area. As compared with wheat, less seed is required to sow a given area, but the crop is much more precarious and more exhausting to the soil. It cannot be grown with advantage more than once in 5 or 6 years. From the cultivators' point of view it has the advantage that it is generally successful when wheat and gram are bad.

The areas under sugarcane and cotton are unimportant.

I have already (*vide* paragraph 23) quoted from a report by Mr. Cleveland to show the reasons why the former crop has declined in popularity in this district, and it is unnecessary to do more than refer to that paragraph here.

Cotton is seldom grown by itself, and the area actually under it may be a little larger than would appear from the figures given here. When it is grown as a mixture with two or three other crops, and there is no recognized name or separate column for the mixture in the annual crop statements, the prevailing crop in the mixture only is shown in the returns.

Rice is a valuable crop although it does not cover a large area. The figure given in the crop statement exceeds the area classed as fit to grow rice for some of the crop is raised in wheat fields in the "sasira" and embanked positions, and some also in the maize gardens close to houses classed as "bari" land.

It is necessary to deduct the double-cropped area shown in the last column of the statement from the gross cropped area in order to arrive at the actual area of the district under crops.

The practice of double-cropping is only followed in a limited area consisting of the rice-growing fields lying round the village site and artificially embanked wheat fields or naturally depressed plots which catch the drainage of surrounding fields.

Details of double-cropping were seldom entered in the records of the 30 years' settlement, and I do not think the figure shown in the table in paragraph 42 can be usefully compared with the figure of the last settlement.

46. A comparison of the present crop statistics with those which were obtained at the 30 years' settlement shows the following changes in the areas under the chief crops. The percentage by which these areas have increased or decreased is also given below:—

Crop.		Area in acres.	Percentage by which area has increased or decreased.
Wheat and whcat-gram	...	+ 62,700	+ 15
Gram	...	+ 43,268	+ 87
Linseed	...	+ 48,978	+ 1,776
Kodon	...	+ 35,339	+ 83
Juar	...	+ 16,014	+ 31
Til	...	+ 42,977	+ 240
Rice	...	+ 15,218	+ 149
Sugarcane	...	— 3,599	— 66
Cotton	...	— 18,755	— 53
Miscellaneous	...	+ 26,950	+ 79

The cultivation of both spring and autumn crops shows a satisfactory expansion, but the increase in the area under spring crops is extraordinarily large. In consequence of the mutiny troubles there was a considerable area of good land awaiting the plough at last settlement which the cultivators have since been able to take up, and this, I think, is the reason why the area under the more valuable cereals and oilseeds has increased considerably more than the area under the less valuable crops such as kodon, juari and some others classed under the head "Miscellaneous."

47. In 1889, Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements, prepared a note in which he formed an estimate of the standard outturn of the principal crops in each district of the Central Provinces. This estimate was based on the results of the experimental crop-cuttings which had been made by the District Staff during the four preceding years. In 1894, Mr. Fuller prepared another note in which he collected the results of the experiments made during the next period of four years, and then revised the standard outturns when the extra experience thus gained showed such revision to be necessary.

Normal outturn of the principal crops.

48. As regards the meaning of the term "standard outturn" and the method in which the standard outturn should be expressed in terms of annas in the rupee, Mr. Fuller in the first part of his note of 1894, writes as follows :—

It is necessary, in the first place, to define precisely what the "standard outturns" are to represent. In my note of 1889, I described them as expressing a "full average" outturn, that is to say, an outturn somewhat in excess of an ordinary or "bare" average. After very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that it is preferable to refer the standard to an "average" in the ordinary sense of the term, that is to say, to an abstraction representing the annual distribution of gross produce obtained during a continuous term of years. Any departure from a strict average appears to be undesirable. In the first place it introduces a special element of uncertainty, unless the difference between the standard and a bare average is very closely defined. And in the second place, by diverging from a simple average we deprive ourselves of much of the assistance which future years' experiments will afford. If the conception is a simple average, each year's experiments will be, as they stand, a contribution towards accuracy. But with such a complicated conception as a modified average, the results of each year's experiments will require careful qualification before their precise bearing can be determined. The character of a crop is commonly stated in terms of annas per rupee, and the next point of consideration is the number of annas which the standards are to represent. Under the orders of the Government of India 16 annas are to be taken as expressing an average crop, but (as has been often pointed out) this idea is foreign to the natives of these Provinces, who invariably understand by 16 annas a "full," not an "average" crop. The harvest reports received from District Officers are, of course, principally based on the opinions of native cultivators and officials, and in spite of frequent instructions as to the wishes of Government they are generally out of accord with a standard of 16 annas as expressing an average.

Mr. Fuller then goes on to give figures comparing the character of the wheat crop, as shown by the railway statistics of the export wheat trade of the various geographical sections of the Provinces, with the anna estimates of the crop given by the District Officers and continues as follows :—

In the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda country the crops of 1885, 1886 and 1887 seem to have been about the average. But the district reports are in no case above 13 annas and are in most cases below 12 annas. The crop of 1888 was a bumper, but was generally reported as equivalent to 16 annas. The district anna estimates are nearer the truth in the case of the crops of 1889 and 1890, both of which were poor. But the crop of 1891 was greatly understated. In the Nagpur country the characters of the crops of 1885 and 1890 were pretty correctly stated. But the anna estimates grossly understated the crops of other years and of 1887 and 1888 in particular.

The large increase in the exports of the Chhattisgarh country during the last ten years is partly due to railway extension. But making every allowance for this, the district anna estimates, here also, have greatly understated the outturn, save in the case of the poor harvests of 1885 and 1889. Moreover, the district estimates if referred to 16 annas as an average, show that in no district has the crop come up to average in more than one of seven years, and in many districts so much as an average has never been gathered. I think that these figures bear out my point that in spite of instructions to the contrary the term 16 annas as used in crop reports represents a bumper and not an average crop, and that the expression which fits in most nearly with the idea of an average is 12 or 13 annas.

It is moreover worth noting that the anna estimates are nearer the truth with poor than with good harvests, that is to say, that the tendency to understate increases as the outturn exceeds a very low level of expectation. Such being the case, I think it best to attach no anna equivalent to the standard outturns now under consideration, but to simply describe them as averages, to be represented in annas per rupee by the number of annas which express an average.

The figures now adopted to represent the outturns will represent a standard about 10 per cent. lower than that of 1889, which was that of an ordinary full crop.

49. Before proceeding to deal with the outturns of each class of crop it will be well to consider the character of the rainfall during the years 1889-90 to 1891-92, and to see how far it was favourable or unfavourable. The rainfall has generally been sufficient so far as quantity goes, but it has not been regularly distributed. This will be apparent from the figures given in the following table:—

		EARLY MONSOON.		LATE MONSOON.		RABI SOWINGS.		Cold weather, December, January and February	Total for the year.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
Normal	...	5'98	14'40	10'41	7'19	1'37	'20	'38	41'00
1888-89.	Khurai Tahsil ...	2'52	13'38	25'68	12'17	...	1'71	'51	57'15
	Banda " ...	4'60	10'65	25'09	4'79	'17	'63	'42	46'65
	Saugor " ...	5'43	10'57	31'05	8'46	'23	'56	'72	58'06
	Rehli " ...	5'29	10'43	15'53	3'25	...	'45	'28	36'24
1889-90.	Khurai Tahsil ...	5'42	5'77	11'41	3'31	1'05	...	...	27'33
	Banda " ...	6'49	6'54	6'25	'73	'70	...	...	23'07
	Saugor " ...	10'33	13'84	28'03	1'59	'44	...	'01	54'74
	Rehli " ...	10'00	7'21	14'08	2'48	1'09	...	...	34'92
1890-91.	Khurai Tahsil ...	10'84	13'48	10'59	5'20	...	...	...	40'48
	Banda " ...	20'65	10'27	7'10	5'51	...	...	...	43'87
	Saugor " ...	19'96	13'38	9'34	11'73	'09	'11	'32	55'13
	Rehli " ...	10'01	12'11	16'70	8'22	...	...	'85	48'14
1891-92.	Khurai Tahsil ...	'70	25'56	18'21	20'97	2'12	...	'79	68'64
	Banda " ...	1'13	11'14	12'03	20'02	2'53	...	'54	47'95
	Saugor " ...	1'51	19'42	12'56	29'39	1'96	...	'74	65'77
	Rehli " ...	1'00	16'97	11'95	27'64	6'09	...	'56	64'29

50. In 1888-89 there was excessive rain in the beginning, but the monsoon ceased suddenly. There was, however, some cold-weather rain, and although the district report says the rabi crops suffered, Mr. Fuller in his note states the wheat crop was decidedly good in this year.

In 1889-90 the rainfall was deficient, except in the Saugor Tahsil, where, however, the distribution was bad, as more than half the total rainfall of the year was recorded in the month of August alone.

There was no cold-weather rain, and the crops, both kharif and rabi, were poor.

In 1890-91 and 1891-92 the wheat crops were good, and in the latter year the gram crop was of about average productiveness, while the linseed crop was very good. In 1890-91 there was a good deal of rain in September though hardly any fell at the rabi sowing time. In the Saugor and Rehli Tahsils, which

have the largest wheat-growing area, a little rain fell in the cold weather. In 1891-92 the early and late monsoon rains were too heavy and the kharif crops are said to have been poor. There appears to have been good rain at the rabi sowing time, and sufficient cold-weather rain to ensure good crops.

51. It must be borne in mind that the work of classifying the cultivated land was not completed in this district until 1895, and in many cases the experimental crop-cuttings, which are now under consideration, were carried out by officers who had had no instruction in this branch of Settlement work, for which a special training is required. The description of soils given by these officers cannot therefore be taken to be absolutely reliable, and it would be unsafe and useless to attempt on such a basis to frame estimates of the outturn of each crop on each of the chief classes of soil on which it is grown. The only safe course is to take the average of all the cuttings made for each crop, and to modify the result whenever it appears that the crop was above the average.

Following this course, I proceed now to consider in turn the results of the experimental crop-cuttings made in each of the chief crops grown in the district.

52. *Wheat*.—The figure which was adopted for the Saugor District standard outturn of wheat in 1889 on the basis of the experimental cuttings made during the previous four years was 640 lbs. per acre.

The averages given by the experiments made during the four succeeding years in unirrigated land were as follows:—

Year.	No. of experiments.	Average per acre. lbs.
1888-89 ...	39	633
1889-90 ...	30	535
1890-91 ...	50	713
1891-92 ...	123	649

During the period of eight years 239 cuttings were made in all in unirrigated land, giving an average of 646 lbs. per acre. Mr. Fuller writes:—

The Settlement Officer after a careful examination of the figures corrected by his own enquiries and experience puts the average at 610 lbs., and I consider 600 lbs. is a fair standard. The crops of 1888-89, 1890-91 and 1891-92 were decidedly good in this district, and the number of experiments made in these years is disproportionately large. An average of 600 lbs. is borne out by the results of 53 experiments made during the present year (1893), which gave 622 lbs. with a crop which was, if anything, above average.

It is unfortunate that no further light can be thrown on the subject by the experiments made in 1894, 1895 and 1896, for the crops in these years were too bad to be taken into account for this purpose.

The area dealt with in an experimental cutting is small ($\frac{1}{10}$ th of an acre) and the grain is usually threshed out and weighed at once. It is therefore well to make some allowance for the facts that the grain loses something in weight as it dries, and that the cultivator who has to deal with large areas, may lose a little of the crop in carrying and threshing it. The margin allowed by fixing the standard at 600 lbs. per acre is ample for this purpose. The area under irrigated wheat is small. Two experiments in 1887-88 gave an average of 350 lbs. per acre, and four made in 1891-92 an average of 1,065 lbs. per acre, the average of the six experiments being 827 lbs. per acre. Mr. Fuller considered that for the small area of irrigated wheat, a standard of 950 lbs. will be sufficiently high. As the wheat crop was of paramount importance in this district before the failure of the crop in 1894, and as it is probable that the profits which are to be obtained from it when the European demand is good, will again bring it into favour with agriculturists sooner or later, it may be well to attempt to frame a

table showing a separate standard for each soil class of importance on the basis of the rates sanctioned for the purpose of land valuation. These rates, it must be remembered, refer to *net* productiveness, and it becomes necessary therefore to deduct from the standard of 600 lbs. a certain amount fixed for all soils which shall represent the bare cost of production, excluding rent. I think that it would be fair to fix the amount to be deducted at 260 lbs. per acre, arrived at as follows:—

1. Wheat seed, per acre	...	...	...	100
2. Bari in kind	...	...	...	20
3. Ploughing (13 plough days at 5 lbs. per diem for 3 ploughings and 1 sowing)	...	...	...	65
4. Reaping (5 per cent. of gross produce), say...	...	...	...	35
5. Threshing, &c. (3 days)	...	...	...	15
6. Miscellaneous labour, carriage, cost of implements, live stock, feed of oxen, &c.	...	...	...	15
7. Fencing, watch and ward, &c.	...	...	...	10
Total				260

This will leave an average of 340 lbs. per acre to be distributed by soil classes. The standard outturn for the principal classes of wheat land recognized at the present settlement will, according to this calculation, be as follows, taking the nearest multiple of 5 lbs. in each case and valuing embanked land at the same rate as ordinary land:—

Soil Classes.	POSITION CLASS.					
	Ordinary and Embanked.	Geunra.	Tagar.	Bharkila Ujarha.	Tasira.	Irrigable.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Mar	715	850	600	535	765	865
Kabar	690	815	575	510	740	825
Mund I	665	790	565	500	715	800
Mund II	615	750	525	475	690	725
Rathia	565	715	485	435	640	665
Raiyan	510	640	450	410	575	600
Patarua	460	615	410	385	510	565
Kachhar	665	790	565	500	715	800

In cases where wheat is sown mixed with gram, the outturn of pure wheat is, of course, lowered; but as the addition of gram increases the productiveness of the wheat sown with it, the decrease in the outturn of wheat is not proportionate to the decrease in wheat sown.

53. *Rice*.—No experiments were made in this crop in the period 1888-89 1891-92.

Thirteen experiments made previously gave an average of 722 lbs. per acre, while the standard adopted in 1889 was 700 lbs. per acre. The figures relate to rice sown broadcast.

Mr. Fuller writes as follows:—

The present standard (700 lbs.) is closely borne out by the results of 13 experiments. But the number is too few for a certain conclusion, the rice lands of this district are of good quality, and I would not put the standard lower than 900 lbs.

54. *Gram*.—Five experiments in this crop were made in 1888-89 and 23 in 1891-92, while 12 experiments had been made previously. The average given by these 40 experiments was 545 lbs. per acre. The previous standard was 600 lbs. per acre, but Mr. Fuller writes as follows:—

The crop of 1891-92 was at about average productiveness, and 23 experiments made with it, give an average of 506 lbs. I would accept 500 lbs. as the standard. This is below the average given by all experiments made in the district, but this average is vitiated by the inclusion of some abnormally good crops.

It is also, I think, true that gram when sown on wheat-growing land gives a far better outturn than when sown on minor crop land, and in fixing a standard for the district as a whole allowance must be made for the inferior productiveness of the latter crop.

55. *Linseed*.—The standard adopted in 1889 was 300 lbs. per acre. The experiments made during the period 1888-89 to 1891-92 give the following results:—

Year.	No. of experiments.	Average per acre. lbs.
1888-89	4	345
1889-90	1	600
1890-91	6	350
1891-92	23	357

In all 42 experiments were made during a period of eight years (1884-85 to 1891-92), giving an average of 338 lbs. per acre, but as a disproportionately large number of experiments were made in 1891-92, when the crop was very good, Mr. Fuller refrained from taking a higher figure than 280 lbs. as the standard.

56. *Juari*.—No experiments were made in the crop after 1886-87. Five experiments made previously gave an average of 632 lbs. per acre, and the standard in 1889 was fixed at 600 lbs. per acre. But as the small area on which juari is sown as a garden crop was too largely represented in these figures, Mr. Fuller lowered the standard to 500 lbs. per acre.

57. *Til*.—In this crop also no experiments were made after 1886-87, and only three previously, which gave a result of 95 lbs per acre. These figures are not sufficient to go upon. In the adjoining district of Damoh 22 experiments were made, giving an average of 144 lbs. per acre, and as this accorded fairly well with the standard previously fixed (150 lbs.), Mr. Fuller retained the old standard.

58. *Kodo*.—Experiments in kodo were not tabulated prior to 1889-90 and none were made in this crop in the Saugor District during that and the two succeeding years. In Jubbulpore 21 experiments made in 1889-90 gave an average of 442 lbs. per acre. The crop is a precarious one, and Mr. Fuller hesitated to deduce from this figure a higher standard than 400 lbs. which, in the absence of fuller statistics, has been adopted for the standard in Saugor also.

59. *Cotton*.—This is not an important crop, and the old standard of 180 lbs. (uncleaned produce) per acre was maintained in 1894.

60. *Sugarcane*.—One experiment made in 1884-85 gave an outturn of 1,515 lbs. per acre.

61. With the help of these standards I have framed the following estimate of the average value of the agricultural produce of the districts:—

Detail of crop as shown in Table III.	Area in acres.	Estimated out-turn per acre.	Gross produce.	Rate lbs. per rupee.	Gross value.	Value per acre.
		lbs.	lbs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	414 541	600	248,724,600	30	£2,90,820	20 0 0
Wheat-gram (Birra)	63,075	585	36,898,875	35	10,54,253	16 11 5
Rice	25,460	600	15,276,000	20	7,63,800	30 0 0
Sugarcane	1,881	1,500	2,821,500	20	1,41,075	75 0 0
Linseed	51,736	280	14,486,080	18	8,04,782	15 8 10
Kodon	77,751	220	17,105,220	60	2,85,087	3 10 8
Gram	93,031	500	46,515,500	40	11,62,887	12 8 0
Juar	67,577	500	33,788,500	50	6,75,770	10 0 0
Cotton	16,970	60	1,018,200	5	2,03,640	12 0 0
Til	60,872	150	9,130,800	18	5,07,267	8 5 4
Miscellaneous	60,971					
<i>Detail of Miscellaneous.</i>						
Minor food-grains	20,120	250	5,030,000	60	83,833	4 2 8
Food miscellaneous	28,047		7,011,750		1,16,862	4 2 8
Gardens	5,487				1,09,740	20 0 0
Miscellaneous non-food crops	7,317				36,585	5 0 0

The area shown under the head "Miscellaneous" has been classified according to the proportions in which the various crops were shown, the figures for the year 1892-93, which was a normal year, being taken as the basis of the calculation. For minor food-grains I have assumed a low outturn of 250 lbs. per acre. The area under grass is not taken into account, while for garden crops and miscellaneous non-food crops moderate valuations have been taken. The rates at which the various crops are valued are taken fairly low. The above figures show clearly the great value of the wheat crop and the distress which must result from a succession of bad harvests. The value of the produce per head of population works out at nearly Rs. 26, and the revised land revenue of the district would absorb about 5 per cent. of the gross value of the produce.

62. The amount of food-grains available for export after satisfying the requirements of the population of the district for seed and food may also be similarly calculated. The deductions which it will be necessary to make from the standard outturns for seed-grain are as follows:—

Wheat	100	Kodon	15
Rice	80	Gram	80
Juari	12	Birra	95
Miscellaneous	75		

These amounts vary considerably for the different crops, but are not far from the mark. The area under miscellaneous crops includes masur (*Ervum lens*), field peas and barley, and therefore I do not think the figure of 75 lbs. per acre is too high.

The outturn available for food and export will thus be as follows :—

Crop.	Area.	Outturn per acre.	Gross outturn.	Remarks.
	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	
Wheat	414,541	500	207,270,500	* Net cleaned produce.
Wheat-gram	63,075	490	30,906,750	
Rice	25,460	* 547	13,926,620	
Gram	93,031	420	39,073,020	
Juar	67,577	488	32,977,576	
Kodon	77,751	* 212	16,483,212	
Others	48,167	175	8,429,225	
Total	349,066,903	

The population of the district according to the Census returns of 1891 is as follows :—

		No.
Men	...	220,380
Women	...	201,259
Children	...	170,104
Total	...	591,743

It will be sufficient to allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per diem for each man; 1 lb. for each woman and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. for each child. If we allow 10 per cent. for waste, the annual consumption according to this reckoning will be 264,751,910 lbs. This leaves a balance of 84,314,993 lbs. from which it will be well to make a further deduction in order to allow for the feed of plough-bullocks during the ploughing season. It will be sufficient to allow 4 lbs. per diem for 3 months for each pair of bullocks. This will leave a balance available for export of 63,501,953 lbs. or 774,414 maunds.

SECTION III.

RAINFALL.

63. A record of the rainfall has been maintained at the head-quarter towns of each of the four tahsils, viz., Khurai, Banda, Saugor and Rehli. The quinquennial averages of the rainfall are shown in the following table :—

Periods.	Khurai.	Banda.	Saugor.	Rehli.	Total average for the district.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1864-65 to 1868-69	25'94	22'19	36'83	35'40	29'59
1869-70 to 1873-74	37'48	36'44	49'21	40'82	40'99
1874-75 to 1878-79	43'57	36'99	47'26	51'39	44'80
1879-80 to 1883-84	35'57	30'24	34'57	38'40	34'69
1884-85 to 1888-89	53'73	40'21	55'51	46'27	48'93
1889-90 to 1893-94	44'76	39'12	57'48	42'93	46'07

In 1894-95 and 1895-96 the rainfall has been as follows :—

Periods.	Khurai.	Banda.	Saugor.	Rehli.	Total average for the district.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1894-95	59'05	51'42	74'33	55'57	60'09
1895-96	31'36	28'08	42'55	40'09	35'52

64. The remarks about the rainfall made by Colonel Maclean in his report on the 30 years' settlement of the district (paragraph 4) apply even now. He writes as follows :—

The rains seldom fail to any extent, so as to injure the crops; calamities of season are more frequent from excess of rain than from a want of it. In this district, and indeed in all districts, which formed the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, it is but seldom that scarcity of rain ever occurs; this perhaps is principally caused by the elevation above the sea of this part of India, and the attraction of the numerous hills and dense jungles with which they are in most parts covered.

The black soil is very retentive of moisture and a light rainfall advantageously distributed is far more beneficial to the crops than heavy downpours at inopportune times. I have already endeavoured to explain early in this report the manner in which heavy rain at the various seasons is likely to damage the growing crops, and it is unnecessary to dilate further on this subject here. The maximum fall at each of the registering stations during the period 1864 to 1895, was as follows :—

Khurai	...	68'64 inches in 1891.
Banda	...	54'82 „ 1875.
Saugor	...	74'33 „ 1894.
Rehli	...	70'36 „ 1884.

There is nothing approaching the fall of 120'6 inches recorded in the year after the mutiny (1858-59). The minimum fall was as follows :—

Khurai	...	16'39 Inches in 1864.
Banda	...	15'70 „ 1868.
Saugor	...	24'94 „ 1877.
Rehli	...	14'43 „ 1868.

In 1864-65 the kharif was spoilt by the early cessation of the rains, but the rabi harvest was good. In 1868-69 the kharif harvest was very poor and the rabi harvest is said to have been fair, but generally speaking it was a year of drought and scarcity. Indeed, the Saugor District, together with the neighbouring districts of Damoh and Jubbulpore was reported to have suffered from famine.

65. The variations in the annual rainfall since the year 1864 may be tabulated as follows :—

	Khurai.	Banda.	Saugor.	Rehli.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Number of years in which rainfall amounted to less than 30 inches...	10	12	4	4
„ „ from 30 inches to 40 inches...	9	10	5	13
„ „ „ 41 „ 50 „ ...	6	8	7	7
„ „ „ 51 „ 60 „ ...	4	2	12	5
„ „ „ 61 „ 70 „ ...	3	...	3	3
„ „ above 70 inches ..	...	...	1	...

From the above figures it appears that the rainfall is usually heavier in the Saugor and Rehli Tahsils than it is in the other two tahsils. In the Saugor Tahsil the annual rainfall has exceeded 50 inches in 16 out of 52 years, for which figures have been given, while in Rehli this figure has been reached in only eight years, and in Khurai in seven years. In Banda the rainfall very seldom seems to reach 50 inches. During the period of 20 years preceding the 30 years' settlement the minimum fall was 25·7 inches in 1848-49. In eight years the fall varied between 30, 51 and 60. The only year in which more than 60 inches were recorded was the year 1858-59 (120·6 inches) already referred to above.

66. The following table shows the classification of the area of the malguzari villages according to the attested records of the recent cadastral survey. Closeness of cultivation.

Statement showing the classification of the Village areas of the Saugor District:—

Tahsil.	Total area.	Area occupied for cultivation.	DETAILS OF AREA OCCUPIED FOR CULTIVATION.		
			Under crops.	New fallow.	Fallow of over 3 years and waste.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khurai	518,705·01	294,468·23	223,227·24	30,034·19	41,206·80
Banda	325,002·51	178,511·81	144,576·61	19,772·48	14,162·72
Saugor	605,341·67	372,798·19	318,413·90	15,055·50	39,328·79
Rehli	595,129·47	375,815·92	310,665·54	28,070·13	37,080·25
Total	2,044,178·66	1,221,594·15	996,883·29	92,932·30	131,778·56

The term "occupied for cultivation," means here 'included in agricultural holdings.' A portion of this area is, of course, under resting fallows. Taking the district as a whole it appears that about 60 per cent. of the malguzari area is occupied. In the Khurai and Banda Tahsils, as a whole, cultivation is not so close as it is in the Saugor and Rehli Tahsils. The percentages of the total area of each tahsil included in agricultural holdings are as follows:—

Khurai Tahsil	...	...	57 per cent.
Banda "	...	...	55 "
Saugor "	...	...	62 "
Rehli "	...	...	63 "

67. Turning now to the consideration of the figures for individual assessment groups it appears that the most closely cultivated portions of the district are the central part of the Khurai Tahsil and the Garhakota, Naharmow and Deori Groups of the Rehli Tahsil.

The Saugor Tahsil is throughout fairly closely cultivated, the worst group being that of Jaisinagar, where only 57 per cent. of the total area is occupied for cultivation. The least densely cultivated portion of the district is the Dhamoni Group of the Banda Tahsil. Here nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total area is unoccupied. It is popularly supposed that this part of the country lies under the

curse of a fakir, and will never prosper. An enterprising citizen of Saugor, Devi Pershad Pathak, lately made a spinted attempt to extend cultivation here. He bought up several waste villages and spent a considerable sum of money in bringing the land under crops and settling cultivators on it, but the succession of bad seasons from which the district has been suffering discouraged the tenants and caused them to throw up their land. Thus the malguzar has incurred a heavy loss. Unless the cultivators live near their holdings it is impossible to prevent the destruction of the growing crops by the wild animals which abound in the neighbourhood. The adjoining group of Barodia shows only 44 per cent. of its area occupied, and the Kanjia Group in the north of the Khurai Tahsil shows 49 per cent. The Bharrai Group of the Rehli Tahsil is also a poor tract, and only 40 per cent. of the total area is occupied. This group contains several jungly villages belonging to the Raja of Pitehra. In the Pithoria Group of the Khurai Tahsil (which belongs to an old Maratha family of good standing) 47 per cent. of the total area is occupied for cultivation. There does not appear to be much good land left for subjugation. In the Kanjia Group, where "kans" grass seems to be peculiarly prevalent, it struck me that a good deal of land which was capable of growing wheat was left fallow unnecessarily. The inhabitants, however, affirm that it is impossible to prevent the invasion of this weed, and that it is certain to appear as soon as the land becomes in the least exhausted. I think that there is no doubt that the stiffer soil of the Khurai Tahsil is more suited to the weed than the land of Saugor and Rehli Tahsils; but it struck me that the cultivation in many parts of Khurai was careless and slovenly. The people make no attempt to eradicate the weed by embanking their fields and deep ploughing, nor do they apply manure to the land, all of which I think may fairly be considered to be within the duties of good husbandry. Even the practice of sowing gram (*Cicer Arietinum*) mixed with their wheat (in order to prevent the soil from being exhausted, as it would be by a constant succession of pure wheat crops) was formerly hardly followed at all in this district. Since the failure of the wheat crop of 1894 the practice of sowing this mixture, locally known as birra, has gained ground considerably. This may be clearly seen from the following table:—

Seasons.	Wheat (pissi).	Wheat, Other kinds.	Wheat-gram.	Total.	Percentage under wheat- gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1891-92	375,461	114,241	25,503	515,205	5
1892-93	409,971	116,454	33,912	560,337	6
1893-94	402,793	103,722	34,109	540,624	6
1894-95	176,735	8,620	158,776	344,131	46
1895-96	33,568	2,154	161,951	197,673	82

I fear that this practice has not been adopted with a view of improving the land, but mainly because wheat seed was expensive and difficult to procure. The people may, however, learn by experience the advantages which accrue from this practice and adopt it systematically in future. It is not likely that they will ever be induced to expend the capital necessary to embank their wheat fields to any considerable extent; the next best thing is to persuade them to try their utmost to prevent the exhaustion of the soil.

In many parts of the district the demand is rather for tenants than for land, and where this is the case it is, of course, hard to make the cultivator exert himself to get the utmost out of his holding. The man knows that, as soon as he has exhausted his present holding, he can give it up, and obtain instead fresh land. He does not therefore feel called upon to exert himself to make two blades of corn grow where one grew before.

SECTION IV.

TRADE AND PRICES.

68. The preliminary enquiries into these subjects had been completed and the results for three tahsils (Saugor, Khurai and Banda) had been reported by my predecessor, Mr. Cleveland, before I took charge of the settlement in this district. The information for the fourth tahsil (Rehli) had also been compiled but the submission of the report was postponed in consequence of the suspension of the settlement operations in 1894. In this section of this report I shall therefore again have to quote freely from Mr. Cleveland's report. In his report on the Saugor Tahsil Mr. Cleveland writes as follows, as regards trade and trade communications :—

Wheat (pissi) and the oilseeds, linseed, tilli, &c., are the chief articles of surplus production in the Saugor Tahsil and District. These are now largely exported by rail to Bombay. The chief articles of import are salt, sugar and gur, tobacco, spices, cotton-goods, metals and hardware and kerosine oil. These come from Bombay by rail. The balance of trade is largely in favour of Saugor, and money has to come from Bombay to pay for the exports. I proceed to note briefly on the more important articles of export.

Wheat and Oilseeds.—These articles have always been largely exported from Saugor Tahsil and District. Before 1870, in which year the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore was opened, the exports were chiefly in the direction of Rajputana, Bundelkhand and Central India, Saugor was then the entrepôt of the salt trade between Rajputana and the districts of Lalatpur (North-Western Provinces), Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Damoh, and Mandla (Central Provinces), and a large quantity of salt was brought to Saugor on pack-bullocks by banjaras, who took away wheat and oilseeds in exchange. The opening of the railway did not immediately do away with the Rajputana salt trade, and it was not until 1874 that the export of grain to Rajputana seriously decreased. By 1875 it had practically ceased, and for some time trade did not adjust itself, and was very dull indeed owing to the absence of any outlet for the surplus grain.

In 1877 and 1878 the Saugor grain holders learnt to adopt themselves to the altered circumstances, and from that time up to 1888 the surplus grain of the Saugor Tahsil was mostly exported to Bombay *via* Kareli. In years of bad harvests in Bhopal and Gwalior part of the surplus would be diverted from Kareli to those States. In years of good harvests in these States grain would be imported from them to Saugor. In 1888 the railway from the Bina junction on the Indian Midland Railway to Saugor town was opened, and since then the surplus grain of the Saugor Tahsil has been exported to Bombay by this line. There are no reliable statistics of the old road-trade, but I show below the statistics of the exports and imports of grain and other articles :—

- (i) By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *via* Kareli for the years 1870—91, and
- (ii) by the Indian Midland Railway *via* Saugor, Naryaoli and Mundra stations, all in the Saugor Tahsil, for the years 1889—91.

(1) GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Exports from, and Imports to, Kareli station, in maunds, since 1870 to the end of the calendar year 1891.

Year.	EXPORTS.					IMPORTS.									
	Wheat.	Other grain.	Oilseeds.	Other articles.	Total.	Piece-goods, English.	Piece-goods, Indian.	Grain.	Metals.	Salt.	Sugar.	Kerosine oil.	Tobacco.	Other articles.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1870	...	63	...	178	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	272
1871	...	21,336	...	3,033	24,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,079	2,079
1872	...	6,278	1,256	5,391	12,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,838	8,838
1873	...	23,210	2,595	6,203	32,408	37	130	...	192	593	198	...	220	9,352	10,632
1874	...	29,170	3,491	4,731	37,392	87	1,062	...	1,229	2,715	596	...	392	6,837	12,918
1875	...	9,950	3,057	25,282	42,329	68	17	...	128	1,092	451	...	54	28,059	29,869
1876	...	74,433	9,185	8,205	91,823	669	2,195	313	763	2,878	1,699	...	665	13,917	23,099
1877	39,971	90,777	64,133	24,049	218,921	1,284	3,783	571	2,346	9,047	9,009	...	1,309	22,879	50,228
1878	68,253	30,615	26,796	35,816	151,460	3,049	5,514	85	5,118	18,613	11,953	...	3,247	33,812	81,391
1879	175,382	175,382	19,693	28,836	283,324	3,981	4,868	2,921	5,600	36,549	22,933	...	4,772	37,329	118,173
1880	190,478	84,335	48,977	22,549	346,339	7,117	3,048	5,422	8,553	39,425	28,269	...	4,403	41,694	135,226
1881	547,182	67,469	55,125	28,404	698,180	7,105	1,770	1,566	8,178	22,916	35,007	...	2,213	38,497	117,252
1882	476,129	36,488	57,153	25,475	595,045	8,206	3,645	1,006	8,558	27,910	41,463	...	3,816	44,540	139,144
1883	684,844	30,631	126,945	27,075	869,495	9,705	3,158	1,373	8,874	31,136	47,552	...	1,806	52,525	156,938
1884	694,962	54,365	127,761	39,635	916,723	8,167	2,597	431	12,771	46,382	38,027	2,230	2,325	69,311	182,351
1885	757,997	51,513	120,585	32,286	965,766	11,282	1,621	968	15,230	40,496	45,846	3,071	3,435	57,435	179,324
1886	504,330	41,703	59,341	30,854	636,291	12,087	796	1,373	13,458	38,551	55,405	3,337	4,568	51,105	180,720
1887	599,546	26,047	36,576	29,502	692,071	10,341	523	12,894	12,444	45,175	44,675	4,203	2,644	57,835	190,794
1888	650,909	35,476	13,510	27,172	727,069	12,568	1,211	5,668	8,653	49,501	48,811	5,307	2,910	55,572	189,661
1889	272,737	46,377	32,200	21,847	373,161	5,011	173	1,003	3,684	44,755	26,345	3,692	4,783	29,569	119,045
1890	205,783	48,474	31,122	15,229	300,613	1,945	499	352	1,121	25,831	17,848	1,418	1,865	13,844	14,723
1891	303,407	41,626	26,231	18,429	389,693	2,282	113	13,555	1,505	24,421	17,119	2,490	1,463	15,965	78,913
Total	6,083,946	1,028,810	866,470	456,442	8,435,668	105,621	36,703	48,831	115,835	597,896	492,366	26,637	47,095	691,266	2,071,590

(II) INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Statement showing Exports, and Imports, in maunds, via Saugor, Naryauli and Mundra since 1889 (the year of the opening of the Railway) to the end of the calendar year 1891.

Year.	EXPORTS.					IMPORTS.							
	Wheat.	Other grain.	Linseed.	Other articles.	Total.	Cotton piece-goods, European.	Cotton piece-goods, Indian.	Metals.	Salt.	Wheat.	Other grain.	Other articles.	Total.
1889	Mds. 78,220	Mds. 2,035	Mds. 7,195	Mds. 24,179	Mds. 111,609	Mds. 1,959	Mds. 338	Mds. 2,089	Mds. 21,841	Mds. 1,921	Mds. 1,261	Mds. 35,637	Mds. 65,049
1890	136,712	3,875	37,202	53,375	231,164	5,098	1,657	3,576	50,151	5,238	3,613	82,344	151,677
1891	588,653	4,397	76,569	50,752	720,371	7,969	1,193	4,136	65,039	13,531	4,089	125,470	222,427
Total	803,585	10,307	120,966	128,306	1,063,144	15,026	3,188	9,801	137,034	20,690	8,953	244,451	439,153

From Statement I the progress of the wheat export trade to Bombay *via* Kareli can be clearly traced. The fluctuations in the exports between the years 1881 and 1888 are chiefly due to the harvests in Saugor District, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Wheat harvests.						Exports in thousands of maunds.
1881	Good	...	...	547
1882	Poor	...	...	476
1883	Very good	...	...	685
1884	Good	...	...	695
1885	Poor	...	...	758
1886	Poor	...	...	504
1887	Good	...	...	599
1888	Poor	...	...	651

The figures for the year 1885 are somewhat extraordinary. In spite of a bad harvest exports rose, and still more curiously prices remained easy. The latter fact was due to the dullness of demand for wheat in England. The reason that the amount of exports was so large was, I believe, owing to the accumulation of stocks from the good harvests of the two previous years. The difference in the amount of grain exported *via* Kareli, in the three years subsequent to the opening of the Bina-Saugor Line is very marked. Subtracting the average exports *via* Kareli for the three years 1889, 1890 and 1891 from the average exports for the three previous years, the balance is 324,284 maunds. This however does not represent the export from the Saugor Tahsil only. It includes some grain of the Banda and Khurai Tahsils, a little of the Damoh District, and some of Gwalior and Bhopal. Grain from all these places used to be taken down to Kareli, and now finds its way to Bombay *via* Saugor station. Although there were stations on the Indian Midland Railway nearer to the Bhopal and Gwalior tracts and nearer to the Khurai Tahsil tracts, still the trade route *via* Kareli was established, and so grain-carriers took their grain there.

The exports of 1889 by the Indian Midland Railway fell very far short of the grain withheld from Kareli. This was partly due to a bad harvest in Saugor, Bhopal and Gwalior, and partly to the fact that Saugor merchants kept in their stocks. Again, the next year, the exports *via* the Indian Midland Railway did not make up the deficiency at Kareli, but the harvest was poor. In 1891 the demand for wheat at Bombay was unprecedentedly brisk, and Saugor grain-owners realized very large profits. They held large stocks owing to the excellent harvest and to the accumulations of the last two years when export had been dull, but in spite of the large exports from all wheat-producing parts of India, prices at Bombay remained high, and the whole surplus stock was disposed of to the Bombay merchants at extraordinarily high prices. At one time of the year when the Gwalior and Bhopal authorities refused to allow grain to be exported from their territories, it looked as if there would scarcely be enough wheat left in the district for food and seed, but the restrictions on the export from the Native States were removed, and the depleted Saugor stocks were replenished by import. However, in a few places, there was a little difficulty for seed-grain, but the area left unsown in October 1891 on this account was not large. The contraction of the wheat area in the season 1891-92 was chiefly due to unseasonable weather. The harvest just reaped* has not been a good one, wheat was grown on a smaller area than last year, and a good deal of damage was done by hail. The rain too, in September, was excessive. But there has been little demand for export as compared with last year, and I believe stocks are just now fairly full, so that if the export demand next year is brisk, and the harvest average, Saugor grain-owners will again secure good profits. The history of the import trade is very similar to that of the export trade. As long as carts are the only means of carriage exports and imports are bound to go along the same routes. It is hardly ever worthwhile for a cart to travel any distance with goods for export to come back empty. Thus the chief routes of the import trade for the last 30 years have been the same as have been already described as those of the export trade, *via*, up to 1876 from Rajputana and the Native States, from 1876 to 1888 by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway

viâ Kareli, and since 1889 by the Indian Midland Railway *viâ* Saugor. But it must be remembered that there is also always a fluctuating trade by road with neighbouring Native territories. The amount of this trade depends on the harvests. Sometimes grain is exported from Saugor to Bhopal and Gwalior; salt, cloth, &c., being brought back in exchange, and more often grain is imported into Saugor and any kind of goods required are taken back. On account of this varying trade the railway imports and exports fluctuate a good deal from year to year. The prices, moreover, at Kareli and Saugor differ by constantly varying amounts, and it will often be better worth while to carry grain a little further to Kareli than to take it a shorter distance to the Saugor station, and *vice versa*. The tables already given show the amount of imports by rail of each of the most important articles, of which there is insufficient production in the Saugor Tahsil. The imports of the years 1890 and 1891 by both the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Indian Midland Railway together far exceed the imports of any years by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone, and this shows that the Bina-Saugor Line has brought an extensive tract of country for the first time within convenient reach of the railway. I pass on now to the consideration of the internal communications of the tahsil. Owing to the soft nature of most of the soil in the district and to the numerous hills, rivers and nalas, cart traffic in wet weather is almost impossible except on bridged and metalled roads. Of these there were very few at settlement, and the deficiency in means of communications, and the consequent dullness of trade were recognized by Government and taken into consideration at the time of assessment. Great improvement has been effected since settlement, and at the present moment the greater part of the district is very well provided with means of communications. The Saugor Town station is at present a terminus, but land for the extension of the line from Saugor through Damoh to Kuini is already being taken up. Saugor station is by the nearest route *viâ* Bina, Bhopal and Jhansi, 658 miles from Bombay. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore was opened in the year 1870, and shortly after that the road between Saugor and Kareli, a station in the Narsinghpur District, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was completed. From that time up to 1888 when the Bina-Saugor Line was opened, the Saugor-Kareli Road was of the greatest importance, most of the trade of the district went along this road, besides the mail and the telegraph line. This road is still the trade-route between the Rehli Tahsil and the railway and is kept in excellent repair by the Public Works Department. It is bridged and metalled throughout. It runs for 22 miles through the Saugor Tahsil, and is an important feeder for the railway at Saugor.

The Saugor-Lalitpur Road.—Before the opening of the railway this was an important military line besides carrying a good deal of trade. It runs for 14 miles through the tahsil and is kept in good repair, and is passable throughout the year.

Saugor-Damoh Road.—This road is also well kept up, and connects the head-quarters of the Saugor and Damoh Districts. It runs for about 18 miles through the Saugor Tahsil.

Saugor-Banda Road—This is kept up as an improved fair-weather road, and connects Saugor with the head-quarters village of the Banda Tahsil. It runs for 10 miles through the Saugor Tahsil and is fairly passable throughout the year.

The above four roads all converge at Saugor and by them the means of communications between Saugor town and the north, south and east portion of the tahsil are excellent. The railway runs through the north-west portion of the tahsil, and there are two stations, beside Saugor, within the tahsil, *viz.*, Naryaoli and Mundra, 13 and 24 miles from Saugor, respectively. There is a pretty good road alongside the railway, but this will only be maintained as a fair weather road in future, and owing to the railway is not of very much importance for trade. The roads connecting Saugor with the fertile cultivated tracts in the west of the tahsil and Bhopal and Gwalior, are not so satisfactory. At last settlement the Saugor-Rahatgarh Road was the best in the district, being made, bridged and raised between Rahatgarh and Saugor, a distance of 26 miles. A great deal of traffic and trade passed along this road which was the main route from Jubbulpore to Indore. The road runs for 32 miles through the tahsil and at the present moment is a very important railway feeder between the rich tracts of the Rahatgarh Pargana and the Bhopal portion of the Saugor Pargana and the railway. A great deal of grain is also imported along this road from Gwalior and Bhopal. There is a very fine bridge over the Bina river at Rahatgarh, and another smaller one over the Dhassan near Schora, and there are culverts at all necessary places between Rahatgarh and Saugor. The allotment for the maintenance of the road appears to be inadequate. The soil through which it passes is very heavy black soil, and there is considerable traffic, and a lot of metal along the road is necessary. The road is now in very bad repair, and quite impassable to all kinds of wheel traffic and even to horses after a little rain. As a consequence a good deal of grain remains locked up in the villages of this tract if the rains begin before July. If the road could be taken in hand now, the existing culverts and bridges could be saved, but in a few more years, if only the ordinary repairs to the road are carried out, these will have got into a very bad state, and will need a great deal of money to put right.

There is no other road in this part of the country which has any pretence to be passable in the rains, and thus the Jaisinghnagar and Rahatgarh Parganas are really cut off

from the other parts of the district all through the rains or for about four and sometimes five months of the year. At other seasons cart traffic is possible along village tracks in every direction.

69. Of the Khurai Tahsil, Mr. Cleveland reported as follows :—

This tahsil is very well-off in the matter of trade communications. The Jhansi-Bhopal Branch of the Indian Midland Railway which was opened for traffic four or five years ago, passes through the north-western portion of the tahsil and at the Bina junction is met at right-angles by the Bina-Saugor Branch Line, the latter has been opened for traffic for the past three years. Khurai, the head-quarters of the tahsil, is a station on the Bina-Saugor Branch Line, and there are four other railway stations in the tahsil. Except in the rains the surplus grain produced in the tahsil is all within easy reach of a ready market on the line of railway. During the rains the only roads passable to wheel traffic are those from Khurai to Saugor, a distance of about 32 miles, and from Malthon to Saugor, a distance of 38 miles. Cart traffic stops almost entirely during the rains, and not very much is done by means of pack-bullocks. However, after the wheat harvest, before the rains break, and after the close of the rains, the whole of the surplus stock can be easily disposed of. Bombay merchants as well as local grain-dealers keep up a brisk demand for wheat and oilseeds at railway marts and also send their agents out into the villages to buy from the producers on the spot.

Before the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, the grain from most of the tahsil used to go to Khurai, where it was re-packed for export *via* the Kareli station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. At the time of settlement the demand for export was much less brisk, as the cost of carriage by carts or pack-bullocks to centres of demand was so great. The chief articles of import at the present time are sugar, salt, cotton-goods and spices.

70. The trade of the Banda Tahsil is not so important. At present the surplus agricultural produce finds its way to Saugor. Before the opening of the railway at Saugor, the surplus grain used to be sent to Kareli passing close to Saugor town without being unloaded. The effects of the railway at Saugor were at once felt in the tahsil, Saugor grain-dealers sending their agents to all parts to buy up the grain from the producers. The only other important articles of surplus production in the tahsil, besides grain, is ghi, which is also sent to Saugor for export. Shahgarh and Hirapur, the two chief villages in the northern part of the tahsil, are the respective centres of small local industries of pottery and iron-smelting.

In eight of the chief villages of the tahsil, *viz.*, Banda, Benaika, Pararua, Bhera, Garha, Hirapur and Shahgarh, there are weekly bazars for the interchange of the necessities of village life, *viz.*, vegetables, ghi, grain, &c., but no large bazar or fair for the sale of grain, cloth or cattle on a large scale is held in any part of the tahsil throughout the year.

The tahsil is very badly off in the matter of made-roads, there being at present no road fit for wheel traffic during the rains. The only passable route of importance is that from Saugor to Banda, the tahsil head-quarters, and thence through Shahgarh to Hirapur where it joins a military route to Cawnpur. This road (Saugor to Hirapur) was under construction when I left the district in 1897. All through the year, however, grain is carried from the tahsil to Saugor on pack-bullocks.

71. In Rehli, at last settlement, the trade of the tahsil chiefly consisted of the export of cotton, which was sent to Mirzapur and Bombay, and the import of salt. There was hardly any trade in grain, though small quantities were sometimes taken by Bundelkhand. The district imported its spices and groceries from the Western Presidency, but sugar (*gur*) was manufactured locally. There were no important manufactures. A sort of cloth worn by females named "Addi" or "Kashi" was made locally, and exported to the Nerbudda country and also "Sarotas" (nut crackers) from mauza Deori, and there was some trade in Al (*Morinda Citrifolia*). Other cloths were generally imported. Of late years the chief feature of the trade of the tahsil has been the export of grain, which goes on to the rail at Saugor, Kareli and Gadarwara. The firstnamed station is on the Bina-Saugor Branch of the Indian Midland Railway, while the other two are on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Cotton is no longer of any importance, and the cultivation of sugarcane has been almost abandoned, consequently very little *gur* is now manufactured. The grain trade has received a check from the failure of the harvests of recent years. That failure was less

complete in the Rehli Tahsil than in other parts of the district, but was still sufficient to put a stop to the export trade for the time being. With normally good harvests it should, however, soon attain to its former dimensions. Of late a trade in bones, horns and hides of animals has sprung up. This will be referred to further on when the subject of the local fair is discussed. When the current settlement was made the tahsil did not contain any metalled roads. The only routes then in use for trade purposes were that which leads to Damoh from Rehli through Garhakota, and another passing from Rehli through Deori to Gadarwara, where it joined the Bombay Road. Bullock-carts, pack-bullocks and buffaloes carried the traffic. During the period of settlement an excellent road has been made from Saugor to Kareli in the Narsinghpur District. This passes through the middle of the tahsil, it is metalled throughout, and has bridges through its whole length. Traffic has to be taken across the Nerbudda river at Birmhan in the Narsinghpur District on boats in the rainy season, but during the cold and hot weather a temporary bridge is kept up. This road is in excellent repair. Since the railway has been brought into Saugor, the traffic to Kareli has fallen off considerably, but it was estimated by Mr. Mahammad Amin, Assistant Settlement Officer, who made special enquiries into the matter in 1893, that most of the produce of the Deori and Gorjhamar Parganas still goes to Kareli. He remarks that as the Kareli Road crosses the Nerbudda it still attracts many people who wish to take their bath in the sacred river, while taking their commodities to Kareli, and unless some such cause as this is at work, it would be difficult to account for the preference shown for the Kareli route by the residents of the Gorjhamar Pargana at any rate, for a glance at the map will show that the lead to Kareli is several miles longer than that to Saugor, and those who select the Kareli route have to pay toll at the Nerbudda bridge into the bargain. It is however probable also that the cartmen have a better chance of getting a load for the return journey from Kareli than they would have if they went to Saugor.

The tahsil head-quarters, Rehli, does not lie on any metalled road. It is connected with Saugor itself by a fair-weather road which is bridged, but not metalled, except close to the towns of Saugor and Rehli, and a second fair-weather road runs from Rehli to Deori, where it joins the Kareli Road. The road from Rehli to Garhakota is only used for local traffic. I should mention here that though the grain of the southern portion of the tahsil goes to Kareli, some *ghi* is exported from this tract and is sent to Saugor, whence it is exported by rail to Bombay, Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces. Weekly bazars are held in a large number of villages in this tahsil, the most important being those at Garhakota, Deori, Chandpur and Gorjhamar, to which grain and cattle are brought. Other less important bazars are held at Rehli, Pandalpur, Patna, Maharajpur, Jaitpur, Tanda-Kesli, Deori Khurd, Sahajpur, Petchra and Balleh. The usual articles in demand, among agriculturists are disposed of in these bazars. The Tanda-Kesli bazar attracts a certain number of tradesmen and other people from Bhopal Territory.

The Balleh bazar has a local reputation for the betel leaves which are brought there for sale.

72. A very large and important fair is held at Garhakota annually. It begins in February and lasts for about six weeks. A large trade is carried on in cattle, rice, spices and groceries. Thousands of cattle are brought in for sale, and purchased by dealers who attend from all parts of the country, buy up the animals for the sake of the skins, slaughter them on the spot, and export the skins and bones. Most of the flesh is dried and booked to Bombay and Burma. The attendance at this fair is very large and people come long distances to it—from the Chhattisgarh Districts of the Central Provinces as well as from the Bombay Presidency, and from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

73. There is no doubt that there has been a very great rise in the prices of agricultural produce since the 30 years' settlement was made. Mr. Cleveland in his preliminary report on the Saugor Tahsil writes as follows:—

The general verdict is that the all-round rise is from 75 to 100 per cent. This is the universal opinion of malguzars, cultivators and merchants.

The following table shows the prices of the principal products of the district according to the district price-currents officially reported. The prices represent average retail prices in the Saugor town :—

Retail prices of Saugor Town, seers per rupee.

Year.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Til.
1862	23'57	17'14	24'64	...
1863	17'14	24'64	20'36	...
1864	18'21	9'64	21'43	...
1865	17'14	24'64	...	...
1866	11'79	16'07	12'86	...
Average ...	17'57	18'42	19'82	...
1867	18'21	23'57	20'35	...
1868	15'00	15'00	17'14	...
1869	12'86	16'07	15'00	...
1870	16'07	22'50	16'07	...
1871	36'35	37'50	39'75	...
Average ...	19'69	22'93	21'66	...
1872	18'26	30'27	22'16	...
1873	15'17	23'75	17'31	...
1874	19'83	25'84	21'72	...
1875	20'66	31'10	25'08	...
1876	26'08	32'50	33'65	...
Average ...	20'00	28'69	24'05	...
1877	20'99	26'50	26'68	...
1878	13'35	17'50	14'15	...
1879	11'61	18'51	12'73	...
1880	20'23	31'83	24'63	...
1881	30'17	42'75	38'00	...
Average ...	19'28	27'81	23'23	...
1882	21'33	31'86	28'72	...
1883	23'23	34'35	28'98	...
1884	26'81	35'30	28'99	...
1885	27'49	31'86	30'42	10'55
1886	19'76	18'79	26'23	10'94
Average ...	23'72	30'43	28'66	10'74
1887	17'67	...	22'89	12'00
1888	16'07	...	19'65	8'11
1889	15'85	...	18'65	7'98
1890	14'79	19'60	17'17	8'97
1891	12'27	15'20	14'08	8'93
Average ...	15'35	17'40	18'48	9'19

The above table certainly does not corroborate the general idea that prices have risen from 75 to 100 per cent. But the fact is that the retail Saugor prices are not an exact indication of the rates at which agriculturists sell their produce; and besides, the prices in the above table are averages calculated on the prices for each month of the year, and do not represent the average price at which grain is sold according to quantity. Nor do they show prices ruling before last settlement which was made for this tahsil in 1863 and 1864.

To ascertain the price at which cultivators have been disposing of their produce a careful examination of the account books of several malguzars and grain-dealers in different parts of the tahsil has been made and the results are given below.

The prices given represent the rate at which cultivators obtain credit for their grain with the malguzars at the yearly settlement of accounts. The rate for each year is usually fixed by a *panchayat* of neighbouring malguzars and tenants. It is a wholesale rate, and is lower than the market rate, because the latter includes the cost of carriage to the market; but it is fixed with reference to the average market rate as the tenants have the choice of selling their grain at the market instead of to the malguzars or to itinerant grain-dealers who visit all parts of the district.

In converting measures of capacity into seers great care has been exercised, the contents of a measure of each kind of grain being actually weighed. An average for the various shops has been struck. The rates thus obtained are as follows:—

Average prices compiled from private accounts of six leading malguzars in Saugor Tahsil.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ramchander Rao, of Kellai. | 4. Permanand Tamara, of Deori. |
| 2. Talewar Khan, of Heran Kheda. | 5. Lachman Pershad Mahesri, of Gambhiria. |
| 3. Ganpat Rao, of Jaisinagar. | 6. Seth Kesirmal, of Chandramaw. |

Sam- bat.	A. D.	RATES IN SEERS PER RUPEE OF									
		Wheat.	Pissl.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.	Juar.	Kodon.	Tili.	Ramtili.	Paddy.
1911	1854-55	20'73	20'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912	1855-56	24'28	...	33'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913	1856-57	27'87	...	36'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Average	24'29	20'00	35'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914	1857-58	34'00	...	39'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915	1858-59	51'55	54'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916	1859-60	53'12	58'00	73'61	80'91	27'81	...	...	...	...	...
1917	1860-61	35'41	35'76	43'96	41'96	23'84	...	...	...	...	40'00
1918	1861-62	25'47	28'48	34'01	37'34	22'63	31'71	...	16'79	...	40'00
...	Average	39'91	44'10	47'72	53'40	24'76	31'71	...	16'79	...	40'00
1919	1862-63	21'42	21'82	22'24	32'57	19'63	30'02	47'50	11'69	20'00	39'69
1920	1863-64	19'43	20'94	23'36	24'77	18'36	...	...	14'35	...	27'82
1921	1864-65	19'19	17'94	24'42	27'47	17'61	30'83	...	20'46	...	26'67
1922	1865-66	14'11	11'82	14'08	16'18	12'79	27'44	...	16'58	26'66	...
1923	1866-67	22'50	22'72	28'39	32'37	19'67	29'11	47'50	16'37	29'09	34'28
...	Average	19'33	19'04	22'49	26'67	17'61	29'35	47'50	15'89	25'25	32'11
1924	1867-68	20'28	21'05	21'91	28'84	16'68	26'97	47'50	15'59	26'66	45'71
1925	1868-69	18'38	19'34	21'53	25'93	15'92	22'88	44'33	15'59	26'66	42'66
1926	1869-70	16'77	18'37	17'72	22'83	14'53	23'21	27'70	14'48	18'00	26'66
1927	1870-71	32'74	37'18	42'12	41'23	18'33	35'78	41'56	...	22'85	32'00
1928	1871-72	27'67	35'49	34'51	52'97	18'01	...	55'41	16'37	26'66	32'00
...	Average	23'16	26'46	28'15	31'18	16'73	27'21	43'30	15'50	24'16	35'80
1929	1872-73	21'33	22'78	25'11	27'81	16'69	31'47	55'41	17'81	27'87	35'55
1930	1873-74	22'33	25'73	29'96	36'60	17'72	30'83	41'56	14'88	22'30	26'66
1931	1874-75	26'12	27'74	29'56	40'00	16'85	31'03	55'41	18'41	23'43	40'00
1932	1875-76	31'44	33'53	37'82	30'90	18'76	41'02	66'50	14'88	22'55	32'00
1933	1876-77	31'77	30'39	41'09	65'69	15'76	46'25	41'56	16'37	24'75	32'00
...	Average	26'59	28'03	32'71	40'20	17'15	36'24	52'08	16'47	24'18	33'24
1934	1877-78	20'55	20'32	24'55	32'84	14'76	26'14	47'50	15'62	26'66	32'00
1935	1878-79	15'24	16'20	21'12	24'72	15'04	24'81	55'41	13'11	20'00	26'66
1936	1879-80	24'22	23'03	33'27	42'04	16'80	27'44	47'50	10'91	19'41	30'54
1937	1880-81	37'89	33'15	45'51	55'62	16'86	34'78	41'56	15'05	21'63	26'66
1938	1881-82	30'11	29'03	40'49	50'06	17'34	26'42	41'56	15'00	22'09	29'09
...	Average	25'60	24'34	34'58	41'17	16'34	27'91	46'70	13'93	21'95	28'99
1939	1882-83	28'80	25'78	36'27	45'68	18'28	35'31	47'50	14'48	26'66	32'00
1940	1883-84	34'06	35'26	40'97	42'47	18'00	44'88	55'41	13'64	26'66	26'66
1941	1884-85	33'89	32'97	29'07	42'38	16'45	37'00	41'56	13'64	23'33	22'85
1942	1885-86	25'87	25'84	32'34	31'23	15'92	30'83	47'50	12'59	22'85	26'61
1943	1886-87	22'51	22'82	29'83	28'73	15'93	27'44	41'56	13'64	22'85	32'00
...	Average	29'02	23'53	33'81	38'69	16'91	35'09	48'70	13'59	24'47	28'02
1944	1887-88	20'96	21'94	28'50	27'81	14'99	24'77	41'56	12'59	20'00	25'66
1945	1888-89	18'03	18'96	23'63	26'26	12'50	26'42	47'50	10'23	14'54	26'66
1946	1889-90	20'55	19'23	24'36	32'44	12'28	26'93	41'56	12'59	17'77	26'66
1947	1890-91	16'42	15'89	10'01	21'82	17'78	24'78	41'56	9'63	16'88	40'00
1948	1891-92	16'02	15'25	18'18	...	...	20'00	...	...	...	...
...	Average	18'39	18'24	22'73	27'08	27'08	24'58	43'04	11'26	17'29	29'99

I believe the above rates may be accepted as representing accurately the average rates at which the cultivators disposed of their produce. They cannot be compared at all satisfactorily with the retail average rates in the preceding table, because the periods to which they refer are different. The average rates for the calendar year must necessarily be partly based on two years' harvests; the rates for the native "Sambat" are based on one

harvest only. There is further reason to believe that the district price-currents are somewhat vitiated by the inaccurate conversion of measures of capacity into *seers*. In considering the variations in prices it will be much safer to confine ourselves to the prices according to the account books of the grain-dealers. According to these the average prices in *seers* per rupee of wheat, pissi and gram for the five years preceding settlement, *viz.*, 1857—1862, contrasted with the average prices for the last five years, *viz.*, 1887—1892, are as follows:—

	Wheat.	Pissi.	Gram.
Average rates for five years preceding settlement ...	39'91	44'10	47'72
Average rate for last five years ...	18'39	18'24	22'73
Increase in prices since settlement ...	+ 117 p. c.	+ 141 p. c.	+ 109 p. c.

I consider that these figures fully bear out the popular impression that prices have risen all-round by 75 to 100 per cent. Wheat is the staple article of production and consumption throughout the tahsil, and is practically the only grain the price of which need be taken into consideration. The next most important crops are gram and linseed, and the above table of rates shows that the rates of these, especially of gram, follow the fluctuations of wheat pretty closely. The rates for *juar* too are a good deal affected by the wheat harvest and rates. Unfortunately I have been unable to ascertain *juar* rates for pre-settlement years. It remains to consider whether the rise in prices, which is especially noticeable during the last five years, is likely to be permanent or not. Prices in Saugor District depend on (1) the harvest, and (2) the demand for export. The railway makes it quite certain that any large demand for export at Bombay will immediately be felt at Saugor. *Last year the bad harvests on the Continent of Europe caused an extraordinary demand for export at Bombay. Prices rose high in Saugor in spite of the stocks accumulated in the district from previous years. This year, on account of large exports from America to Europe, the export demand at Bombay is much less. Retail prices in Saugor have fallen a little, but the inferior harvest has kept up wholesale prices at last year's figure. If the harvest just reaped had been a bumper one, I think the price of wheat might have fallen in the district to 18 or 20 *seers* per rupee. But I agree with the several native gentlemen I have consulted that it is very unlikely that the wholesale price will ever fall below 20 *seers* per rupee. Even this figure contrasted with the quinquennial rate for the five years preceding settlement, shows an increase in the price of wheat of very nearly 100 per cent., and I think it is quite safe to assume that there has been a permanent all-round rise in the prices of grain of at least 75 per cent.

74. As regards the Khurai Tahsil, Mr. Cleveland says—

The opening of the railway and the cheapening of the cost of carriage of grain to the demand centres have of course greatly increased the local demand for grain and its prices. But the prices in this tahsil vary very little from those in the Saugor Tahsil close by and the conclusion arrived at as to the increase in grain prices in the latter tahsil, since settlement, may be accepted without modification.

75. In the Banda Tahsil, Mr. Cleveland found that—

The prices of all grain in the tahsil (except perhaps kodon) have long been entirely regulated by the Saugor prices, a difference of one to two *seers* per rupee representing the cost of carriage to Saugor. Kodon is only eaten by the poorer classes, and is not sent to Saugor. Its price depends chiefly on the general character of the harvest. The prices of ghi, sugar, salt and other necessary articles also are regulated by the Saugor prices. This is the case for the whole tahsil. I made special enquiries into the rise of prices in the tahsil since settlement, and they showed that the same conclusions are warranted, as for the Saugor Tahsil, *viz.*, that the general price of grain has very nearly doubled since settlement. This is the conviction of the people themselves.

76. The Rehli Tahsil has also participated to the full in the general rise of prices which has taken place throughout the district. The question of prices was gone into by Mr. Muhammad Amin, Assistant Settlement Officer, in 1892-93. He examined the account books of respectable *malguzars* and dealers, and recorded the results of his enquiries before he left the district. For the purpose of striking a quinquennial average, the prices of 1893-94 would in any case have to be left out of account as they were abnormally high in consequence of the general failure of crops throughout the district. The figures compiled by Mr. Muhammad Amin may therefore be accepted.

The following table shows the rise in prices in the case of the principal crops :—

	Wheat.	Pissi	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.	Juari.
Average rate for 5 years pre- ceding settlement, viz., 1852- 53 to 1856-57, in seers, per rupee.	32 52	38 37	47 52	50 01	30 07	38 58
Average rate for last 5 years, viz., 1887-88 to 1891-92, in seers, per rupee.	18 10	18 30	23 41	26 31	13 24	23 04
Increase in prices since settle- ment.	+ 80 p. c.	+ 110 p. c.	+ 103 p. c.	+ 90 p. c.	+ 127 p. c.	+ 67 p. c.

SECTION V.

THE PEOPLE.

77. A rough census was made by the Settlement Department at the time of the 30 years' settlement, and it was then estimated that the population of the district numbered 421,783 souls, giving a pressure of 127 persons to the square mile. In 1865 a regular census was undertaken, and it was then found that the population had been under-estimated by the Settlement Department and really amounted to 498,642.

Further enumerations were made in 1872, 1881 and 1891, the results of which are tabulated in the following statement:—

Year of Census.				Saugor.	Rehli.	Khurai.	Banda.	Total.
1872	...	...	...	190,980	154,476	110,586	71,683	527,725
1881	...	...	...	196,980	158,870	116,767	82,333	564,950
1891	...	...	...	207,456	171,090	126,004	87,193	591,743

78. According to the Census Report for 1891, the total area of the district was 4,007 square miles, and the number of persons per square mile is nearly 147·7, while the pressure of the rural population alone works out at 131 persons per square mile. The figures for each tahsil are as follows:—

Name of Tahsil.						NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.	
						Total population.	Rural population.
Saugor	...	...	...	...	..	195'0	153'0
Khurai	...	...	...	...	...	134'0	127'4
Rehli	...	...	...	...	...	131'7	119'5
Banda	...	...	...	...	...	123'9	123'9
Total					...	147'7	131'0

79. Since the census of 1866 the population of the district has increased by 93,101, or by about 18·7 per cent. As regards the increase between 1881 and 1891, the Census Superintendent writes as follows:—

Saugor census increase 4·7: natural increase 5·4. In 1877-78, a large number of famine refugees came into the district from Gwalior and the North and many remained on as labourers, &c. In 1881 the number of persons enumerated in the district who gave their place of birth as the Central India States was 45,696. At the present census they have dropped to 33,924. It is possible that some of the refugees have gone back to their homes since 1881, as the difference is too large to account for by deaths among their numbers within the district. There has been a slight gain by increased immigration from the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the last two years, but from other parts of India there has been hardly any fresh immigration since 1881. Of the increased emigration to the Central India States, which has been noticed at paragraph 23, part has certainly taken place from Saugor.		
Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
1881 ...	92,399	72,212
1891 ...	76,646	26,836
	—15,753	—376

Colonel Hogg writes—

It appears that a good number of the inhabitants of the Saugor and Banda Tahsils have emigrated into Panna and other adjoining Native States; some for employment on the railway and others in hopes of bettering themselves elsewhere or for other reasons. As an instance, it has been reported that several families of Lohars in villages of the Banda Tahsil have gone to live in the Panna State, the reason given being the high charges realized by the Forest Department for charcoal largely used by blacksmiths.

To other parts of the Central Provinces there has been little fresh emigration. The part of the district which has increased most is the Khurai Tahsil (7·9 per cent.), and least the Rehli Tahsil (1·3 per cent.). The low rate of increase in the Saugor District may therefore be attributed to a reduced birth-rate and high mortality, due to the bad seasons, and to people having left the district from the same causes.

80. In 1891 the net cropped area of the district amounted to 944,400 acres, and the rural population numbered 524,966 persons; that is to say, there were 356 persons per square mile of cropped land, or 1·8 acre per head of rural population. If it is borne in mind that irrigation is not practised to any appreciable extent in this district, and that the rice-growing area is not large, the pressure of population undoubtedly appears heavy. The state of affairs in this district is very similar to that which is found to exist in the neighbouring district of Narsinghpur, where the total population increased by only 0·5 per cent. between 1881 and 1891, and at the time of the last census the rural population numbered 360 souls per square mile of cropped land, which gives 1·77 acres per head. Under normal circumstances the bulk of the cultivators in Saugor live on wheat and gram (birra), and export most of their surplus wheat. This shows that there is some room for increase of population; and if the methods of cultivation are improved, a still greater expansion might of course be provided for; while, if the cultivators contented themselves with less expensive food, the margin available to provide for increase of population would be made still larger.

81. The principal castes found in this district are as follows:—

Caste.	Number.	Per cent.	Caste.	Number.	Per cent.
Chamars ...	74,467	12·6	Telis ...	15,207	2·6
Lodhis ...	47,197	7·9	Nais ...	14,451	2·4
Kachis ...	45,896	7·8	Dhimars ...	13,961	2·4
Brahmins ...	45,803	7·7	Koris ...	11,942	2·0
Gonds ...	30,124	5·1	Basors ...	10,029	1·7
Ahirs ...	29,205	4·9	Lohars ...	9,857	1·7
Kurmish ...	26,511	4·5	Kumhars ...	8,985	1·5
Dangis ...	23,111	3·9	Dhobis ...	8,428	1·4
Banias ...	22,920	3·8	Khangars ...	7,067	1·2
Muhammadans ...	18,823	3·2	Barhais ...	6,438	1·1
Rajputs ...	18,347	3·1	Kayasths ...	5,748	1·0
Chandars ...	15,314	2·6	Sunars ...	5,347	0·9

82. The Chamars are low-caste village servants and field labourers. They are found in every village, and their general condition is miserable. A very few of them have ploughs and cattle and are of the status of tenants, but the great majority are despised and bullied helots. In return for the carcasses of village cattle that die and small grain perquisites at harvest times, they serve as village drudges, and all "begar" labour is done by them. They are of miserable physique, and have an extremely low standard of comfort. During a great part of the year they live from hand-to-mouth. It is said that these wretched people should be more numerous than any other caste in the district. The Lodhis are professional agriculturists and are found as landlords, and tenants and labourers. They cultivate well, but are very improvident and unthrifty, especially in the matter of marriage expenses. Hence the Lodhi tenants, as a class, are generally indebted. The Kachis are excellent cultivators, but rarely rise to the malguzari status. They practise irrigation where possible on a small scale, and show great skill in highly farming small plots of land. Many of the caste, however, are field labourers. Most of the Brahmins are agriculturists, and they are to be found in all grades of prosperity. As a rule they are rather slovenly cultivators. The majority of the Gonds belong to the Sawara and Raj-gond tribes. They are generally found in the jungly tracts which fringe the district. The Raja of Pitchra is the only landowner of note of this caste. The great majority of the members are small tenants and labourers. They have very few resources and little or no credit as a rule. Of the Ahirs some are graziers only, and some are cultivators; the latter however generally keep and deal in cattle. In several villages there are Ahir settlements of great antiquity, and there are a few Ahir malguzars. The Kurmis are excellent cultivators and comparatively thrifty.

The Dangis are a fine body of agriculturists. They are of high caste, and capital physique, and have a high standard of comfort. They are chiefly landlords and tenants, and rarely labourers.

The following description of the caste is given by the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor in the Census Report of 1891:—

The Dangis appear to be an offshoot of the Rajput tribe. The name is, according to some, derived from Dong (fraud), the Dangis being the issue of wives detained fraudulently by a certain chief. According to others it is a corruption of the word Dagi (stained). The common story runs thus:—The Chief of Garpahra or old Saugor, 7 miles from its present situation, detained twenty-two palanquins of married women by force and kept them as his wives. The issues of the illicit intercourse were named Dangis, and there are thus twenty-two sub-divisions of these people. Besides these there are three other sections who are considered the most respectable in their community. They are Nahonias, Bhadonias and Nadiyas. These are pure Rajputs who migrated from Central India (Narwar and Bhadawar) and being cut off from their own domicile, mixed with the Dangis of the Saugor District. The Nahonias are Kachhwaha Rajputs, Bhadonias are Bahaduria Ohanhans and Nadiyas are said to be the descendants of Nadwania, Rajput. The pure Rajputs accept daughters of these three in marriage, but do not give theirs to Dangis. Similarly, the three superior clans named above accept daughters from the twenty-two inferior sections specified, but will not give theirs to them. The Dangis were always a troublesome and disrespectful set of people. They are an ignorant race, and education seems to have had little effect on them, and to this day they preserve their rude and uncouth manners.

The Banias are chiefly traders, but not a few of them hold land as cultivators and some of them are important malguzars. In the Khurai Tahsil, particularly money-lenders of the Parwar Bania or Saraogi caste, are very numerous and form a most important section of the population. Mr. Fuller, lately Settlement Commissioner of these Provinces, wrote of them as follows:—

The profits which they have made are evidenced by the extraordinary profusion in which they spent money on caste fêtes known locally as "raths," the successful management of which gives a rise in the social scale marked by the grant of a distinct title. The first "rath" makes the host a Singhai, a second raises him to the grade of "Singhai Sawai" and the third to that of "Seth"—the summit of the successful money-lender's ambition. A lakh of rupees would not be extravagant expenditure on the succession of entertainments required for the highest of these grades.

The "rath" ceremony takes its name from the fact that a huge two-storied chariot forms a prominent feature of the show. The host and his family take their seats on the chariot, to which two elephants are harnessed, and are dragged seven times round a raised platform with a pillar on it erected for the purpose.

If the chariot makes its round without mishap, well and good, but if the elephants refuse to go properly, the title earned by the host is modified and the word *kadhore* is prefixed to it, meaning that the chariot had to be dragged along when the elephants went wrong.

The Muhammadans are chiefly engaged in agriculture as malguzars and tenants, and rarely as labourers. The Rajputs are also agriculturists, being malguzars and tenants. The Telis are generally cultivators. The Kayasths are generally village accountants or cultivators, and some rise to the malguzari status, and then act as agents to non-resident landlords, &c. The Chandars and Khangars are the village watchmen and often have a little cultivation. The other castes, such as Nais, Dhimars, Koris, Basors, Lohars, Kumhars, Dhobis and Barhais are the village servants and labourers.

83. The following table shows the classification of the population according to occupation, omitting some of the minor sub-divisions :—

Occupation.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.	Occupation.	Number.	Per cent. on Total.
Landholders ...	20,964	3'5	Potters ...	6,685	1'1
Tenants ...	192,466	32'5	Carpenters ...	5,808	'9
Farm servants ...	17,401	2'9	Blacksmiths ...	4,468	'7
Field labourers ...	47,685	8'5	Barbers ...	9,491	1'6
Herdsmen ...	6,751	1'1	Washermen ...	5,926	1'0
Village service ...	6,337	1'1	Water carriers ...	5,538	'9
General unskilled labour ...	84,707	14'3	General dealers in sugar, tobacco, &c.	6,788	1'1
Firewood sellers...	9,556	1'6	Gold and silver workers ...	3,020	'5
Shoe-makers ...	22,107	3'7	Tailors ...	3,955	'6
Cotton cleaners, spinners and weavers.	23,670	4'0	Oil-pressers ...	7,417	1'2
Basket-weavers ...	8,189	1'3	Dealers in grain, pulse and vegetables.	10,182	1'7

The tenants are the most important class, and next are those who depend on general unskilled labour, field labourers and farm servants. There are, however, a comparatively large number of persons in the district who depend for their maintenance upon other sources than agriculture. Amongst the upper classes there is a fairly high standard of comfort and hence industrial occupations and personal service provide employment for a fairly large section of the community.

84. The following table gives the distribution of the population according to their occupations, and I think these figures bear out what I have written above. They are taken from paragraph 323 of the Census Report of 1891, and a line is added to show the place held by the district amongst the eighteen districts of the Provinces :—

Government service.	Pasture.	Agriculture.	Personal services.	Industrial occupations.	Commerce.	Professions.	Independent occupations.
2'25 ...	1'52	47'77	4'79	23'45	2'44	1'66	16'12
5th ...	15th	17th	2nd	6th	5th	7th	2nd

85. Mr. Cleveland, who inspected the great majority of the villages of the district, was much struck with the amount of indebtedness prevailing amongst all classes of agriculturists. The following extract from his report on the Saugor Tahsil gives the result of his enquiries into the state of the tenancy :—

The general indebtedness is primarily caused by the unthrifty habits and customs of the bulk of the people, but has been much increased by the numerous bad harvests which have occurred in the last twenty years. The chief ways in which the profits of cultivation are diverted from the cultivator himself are —

- (1) in the payment of the capital and interest of money borrowed for marriage expenses;
- (2) in the payment of extortionate interest on grain borrowed for seed, food and cultivating expenses; and
- (3) to a less degree in the feeding of a horde of village servants and parasites.

The waste of profits in ways Nos. (1) and (2) is much aggravated by the unscrupulous chicanery of the grain and money-lenders against which the average cultivator, unable to read or write, is quite defenceless. Some intelligent malguzars have expressed an opinion that cultivators are really beginning to curtail their marriage expenses. This may be so, but I am afraid the chief reason is that they are coming to the end of their credit. It is quite a usual thing for a Lodhi cultivator, dependent for his own and his family's living on a holding paying Rs. 20 rent, to borrow and spend Rs. 200 for the marriage of one of his daughters. It is wonderful on what poor security money-lenders make such advances. In many cases the capital is never recovered, but the interest is screwed out of the borrower year after year, and in a very short time the original investment has been made a success, even if the capital is never repaid. There is an extraordinary amount of pledging malik-makbuza, absolute-occupancy, occupancy and even ordinary holdings as security for borrowed money in the tahsil. In a very large number of cases the tenant gets a bare subsistence allowance from his creditors, the whole profits going to them. It might seem strange that men should be willing to go on year after year cultivating land on such conditions, when they are free to give up their holdings and go elsewhere. Land is not scarce, and in many parts of the district new tenants are welcome. But the Saugor ryot is very attached to his village and to his land, and clings on to it as long as he can. Besides this he has a wholesome fear of the village bania to whom he owes the money, and thinks twice before defying him by running away. In many cases, too, the tenants who are helped over the hard times by the banias or malguzars are really grateful to them as their benefactors, and do not at all resent being squeezed in times of prosperity so long as they know they will be fed in the time of adversity. And it is often literally a case of the tenants being fed during part of the year by malguzars or banias. In the grain borrowing accounts of many tenants the item "Khurak" (ration) is to be found. The custom is more general in the Khurai than in the Saugor Tahsil, but still I have met with it in many villages in the latter. Grain thus lent carries the same interest as rabi seed-grain, *viz.* 25 per cent. up to the following harvest. It is only fair to the much abused banias to-day that they share the majority of their trade principles with the malguzars of other castes who lend money and grain on their own account. The chief of these principles is one not unknown to English shop-keepers, and is, that those who can must pay for those who cannot. From the grain-lender's point of view there is a good deal to be said for this principle, although, economically speaking, it is very wasteful. But I have met with several banias whose transactions with cultivators are conducted on principles which are downright dishonest, and the loss caused by such men to the cultivators is in part a loss to the State. The only remedy for this state of affairs lies, in my opinion, in the wider spread of a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic among the cultivating classes. The great majority of tenants are now quite unable to do the simple arithmetic sums involved in the settling of their accounts with the banias and therefore offer a great temptation to the exercise of dishonesty and chicanery.

I have often spoken to malguzars or cultivators on the subject of rent enhancement. They generally argue that rents cannot be low, because the tenants are poor and indebted. Now, if the poverty of the tenants were any indication of the pitch of rents, we might fairly expect to find the greatest poverty in villages where the rents are highest and *vice versa*. This is not the case. In a few instances rents have been forced up unduly high, and pressure and indebtedness have resulted, but in the vast majority of cases the poverty and indebtedness of the tenants is absolutely independent of, and out of proportion, to the pitch of rents. It would therefore, I submit, be a mistake to make too much allowance for poverty and indebtedness when fixing rents. I shall, I think, be able to show in my Rent-rate Reports that in many villages high rents have led to an extension and improvement in cultivation, and low rents to careless and slovenly farming. I do not think that there has been any great change in the tenants' standard of comfort, as these words are generally understood. I think his ordinary food and clothing are now much the same as they always have been. B's house, too, is the same, or rather worse, as in many places wood is scarce, and necessary repairs to roofs are left undone a long time. The general indebtedness of tenants

has very largely increased. The question is, what advantages has the tenant had in return for the borrowed money he has spent? The answer is, I think, that during the last thirty years he has not often had to pinch and starve in times of pressure. He has had credit, and has been able to borrow to an extent he never could before. Instead of saving up penuriously for his childrens' marriages he has lived as usual and borrowed the money when he wanted it.

But all tenants are not alike, and some of them, though they are a small minority, have always practised thrift and frugality, and now are reaping the whole benefit of the rise in prices. In the case of these the standard of comfort has risen with the increase of income, and they wear better clothes, more ornaments, and eat more condiments with their food than their fathers did before them.

86 In the Khurai Tahsil, where money-lenders are particularly numerous and powerful, the great majority of agriculturists of any position were reported to be heavily indebted and without resources of their own. "The wealth of the country," writes Mr. Cleveland, "is all in the hands of a few rich money-lenders, and the profits of the lands are mortgaged to them by means of the general indebtedness for years to come."

Rents, however, were, he considered, very low, and this he attributed to the prevalence of an idea that a rent once fixed ought not to be enhanced. I think it is also true that many a money-lending malguzar in this district deliberately refrains from rent enhancement. When his operations have extended far enough he reduces his tenants to the position of 'galliyas,' a term used locally to denote those cultivators who hand over the whole of the produce (gulla) of their land to the landlord in satisfaction of debt. It is obvious that when this condition of affairs exists the malguzar is getting all he possibly can out of the land. The rent is an unimportant item, and it is not to his interest to add anything to the rent-roll by enhancement, because at the time of re-settlement he would be assessed on all such additions. He would naturally keep his rent-roll as low as possible, enter all payment of money or grain by the cultivator as made in satisfaction of his money-lending claims, and put down as small a sum as possible in the Patwaris' papers under the head of rent recoveries. He is thus enabled to argue with some show of reason that his existing revenue assessment is crushingly severe, while at the same time he makes a larger profit than it was ever intended that he should make. It may be asked how these 'galliya' tenants support themselves? The answer is that the malguzar gives them doles from time to time to keep them going, and that they generally manage also to smuggle away a little grain at the time of harvest and hide it. This action is spoken of amongst the people as 'chori' or theft, but still they do not seem to think any particular moral blame attaches to it, and one feels inclined to share this view. Mr. Cleveland met with many cases of this status, as it might be called, and the indebted condition of the tenants seemed to him so serious a matter that he was anxious in cases where the malguzar acted as the tenants' banker, to endeavour to secure some amelioration of their lot by arranging for them some reduction of the debts and easy terms of re-payment of the balance, and by giving the malguzar in return a reduced revenue assessment. Fortunately, however, detailed enquiries made in eleven selected villages of the Khurai Tahsil showed that the state of the tenantry was not so serious as to call for general interference.

It was found that in nine of the villages the debts due to the malguzars were trifling, and that 72 per cent. of the tenants in the remaining two villages, holding 73 per cent. of the ryoti area, could be left to shift for themselves, while of the remainder one-third owed no more than what was equivalent to one year's gross income. Only 11 per cent. of the ryots had debts amounting to more than twice their gross annual income, and only in three villages were reductions of debt effected sufficient to entitle the malguzars to a reduction of revenue. In view of these facts it was not deemed necessary to extend the enquiries for the relief of indebted ryots to the rest of the district. The success of such proceedings is always doubtful, for we cannot guarantee that the ryot will pay his instalments and will refrain from borrowing elsewhere, or that he has no other creditors to attach his property and crops; and with such uncertainty as to the results which will be ultimately obtained, the expenditure of valuable labour and time on the necessary enquiries seems hardly justifiable.

The failure of the spring harvest in 1892 would moreover in the instance of this district have rendered it peculiarly difficult to adjust fairly the tenants' accounts in those cases in which our interference was thought necessary.

87. The malguzars of the district may be divided into three classes— Malguzars.

- (1) the large landowners with estates consisting of many villages ;
- (2) the small landowners who have estates consisting of one or two villages each, and are not practical farmers ; and
- (3) the small landowners who are themselves farmers.

88. I will briefly consider the castes of most importance. The Maratha Maratha Brahmins. Brahmin families, who are related to the old governing class whom we succeeded, are strongly represented.

The chief branches are those headed by Rao Ramchandra Rao, holding the Jaisinagar Pargana, by Raghunath Rao in the Etawah Pargana, by Shrimant Krishna Rao in the Pithoria Pargana, and by Venkat Rao Subahdar of Sanoda. Rao Ramchandra Rao of Kellai has also a good estate and a considerable banking business.

The brothers Ramgulam and Bhayalal Dube hold large estates. That of Other Brahmins. the latter is somewhat involved in debt and is managed by Rai Bahadur Nandkishore, gomashtha. It remains to be seen whether in his hands it will recover itself. The estates of the late Musst. Rago Bai of Dhana and of her relative Hiralal of Dhana are large and solvent. The former is under the Court of Wards and is administered by the Deputy Commissioner until the litigation concerning the succession to it is brought to a close.

Amongst the old Bundela families, that of Raja Balwant Singh, who holds Bundelas. Piparia and four other villages in the Kanjia Pargana of the Khurai Tahsil, revenue-free, formerly had considerable power, while further east is found that of Nanhay, Raja of Darri. Both these families have now declined in importance.

The Chief of the Gonds is Raja Rajendra Singh of Patehra, in the Rehli Tahsil. Gonds. His estate is a large one and has been up till now held on a quit-rent. During his minority it was managed by the Court of Wards, and a considerable cash balance was handed over to him when he assumed the management on attaining his majority. This has disappeared and the estate is again heavily involved.

The Dangis number among them Raja Khilawan Singh of Bilehra, whose Dangis. family formerly ruled at Saugor before the rise of the Maratha power, and Rai Nerpat Singh of Rehli, whose estate is perhaps the best managed in the district, and who has been given a title by the Governor-General in Council in recognition of the consideration with which he treated his tenants when the crops failed in 1894.

Muhammadan malguzars are not numerous. Talewar Khan of Hirankhera Muhammadans. is the only important member of this class who is of old standing. His management and treatment of his tenants leaves much to be desired.

Recently Azimullah Khan, a wealthy resident of Saugor, has purchased some of the villages which have come into the market and perhaps he may in time accumulate a considerable estate.

The chief money-lending caste has acquired much property under our rule, Banias. and at the present time some of the finest estates in the district are held by its members.

The firm of Raja Seth Gokuldass, &c., of Jubbulpore, has acquired a great deal of land in the Khurai Tahsil and will probably extend its property in the immediate future. Shrimant Seth Mohanlal and Seth Khet Singh of Khurai are also important landlords in that tahsil.

The important firm of Seth Karakmal of Ajmere has also some villages in this district, but does not seem to lay itself out for acquiring malguzari right

to the same extent as the firms mentioned above. Seth Mohanlal of Roncha, in the Khurai Tahsil, is reported to be one of the most considerate malguzars in the district, and recently received the title of Rai Sahib on account of the leniency with which he dealt with his tenants in 1894. Rai Bhadur Nandkishore, gomastha, of Saugor, who manages the estate of Bhayalal Dube has also a considerable property of his own. He is a wealthy man and has devoted much of his time to the advancement of local self-government.

Bhawani Prashad of Saugor, who is the Diwan of Bejaur, has a few villages in this district also, while Seth Birdichand of Rahatgarh is one of the largest landlords in the district.

Raja Bahadur Bhaupartab Singh, who resides at Imjhira in the Narsinghpur District, has a large estate in Saugor also. His villages have recently been made over to him on the occasion of his attaining his majority. He belongs to an old and loyal family, which distinguished itself by the stubborn resistance which it offered to the rebels at the time of the great mutiny. The mutineers unfortunately succeeded in capturing and burning the head-quarters village of the family in spite of the valiant defence made by the residents. A substantial remission of revenue was granted by the authorities to the Raja Bahadur's ancestors as a reward for their fidelity, and the family still holds its estate in part revenue-free. The other Lodhi families of importance are those of Rao Hiralal of Sehora, and Hameer Singh of Mohli, the latter is of considerable importance and was formerly responsible for the maintenance of order in the country round Mohli.

The condition of the malguzars is described as follows by Mr. Cleveland :—

The grant of transferable rights in villages and the moderate assessments of last settlement conferred great advantages on all classes of malguzars. The extension of cultivation and the increase in village assets have also benefited all alike. There are few villages in which, if the malguzar takes a little trouble and interest, he cannot realize a good deal more than he has to pay to Government. We should expect then to find a marked improvement in the general condition of the malguzars. And I think this does exist, though, side by side with a good deal of indebtedness. The malguzars of class (1) have generally increased in prosperity and their standard of comfort has risen enormously. They can afford, many of them, to manage their estates through karindas and agents.

The men of class (2) have not prospered so well as they ought to have done. They are often the sons of men of class (3), who have grown beyond the frugal and industrious habits of their forefathers. They collect in towns, and do nothing for their living. As their families grow larger and the number of co-sharers increases, their circumstances deteriorate, and they get into debt. Men of this class do not deserve much sympathy. Men of class (3) are, on the other hand, generally hardworking, industrious farmers. Many of them have fallen victims to the lures of the money-lender and have on occasions made a great deal of display and spent a lot of money, which they borrowed and which has formed a nucleus for a good deal of debt. Such debts are not often paid off, and I am afraid that several of the small malguzars will have trouble with their creditors when the new settlement comes into force.

SECTION VI.

PAST LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

89. In the sketch of the past history of the Saugor District which has already been given in Section 2 of this report, it has been shown that our immediate predecessors in the greater portion of the district were the Marathas. The bulk of the territory was ceded to us by the Peshwa, and a smaller area was acquired from the Raja of Nagpur. The revenue administration of the Marathas in the earlier days of their rule seems to have been reasonable and considerate, but where their power became weakened and their grip relaxed in the early part of this century, the country was overrun by robber bands and life and property became insecure. Agriculture was carried on under difficulties and increased efforts became necessary if the realization of the reserve was to be effected. The lands were either farmed out to the highest bidder or else rents were collected direct from tenants by the government officials, and the village headmen or patels seem to have almost entirely lost whatever rights they may have once

possessed. The Settlement Officer of the Damoh District (which also came to us by cession from the Peshwa) in paragraph 50 of his Report, wrote as follows:—

The revenue system of the Marathas was to keep as many villages as possible under khalsa management, collecting direct from the cultivators. Leases were, however, frequently given for short terms, from one to three years. The terms on which these leases were given left but a very small margin of profit to the lessees—seldom more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the real assets—and very often the demand exceeded the estimated assets of the village. The profit left to village lessees was called “Du-pasi,” which would appear to be a corruption of the words *do-biswi* or $\frac{2}{10}$ ths (of an acre), $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the whole income constituting the lessee’s profits.

Similarly, in writing of the proceedings of the officials of the Bhonsla Raja, the Settlement Officer of the adjoining district of Narsinghpur states that: “when extortion by main force failed, other means were not wanting. Patels were tempted by titles and dresses of honour to bid against each other and were alternately coaxed and squeezed till they had nothing left to make worth attention.” It seems that the procedure of Scindia’s subordinates was not materially different from that of the others. Under the Marathas the ryots had no protection whatsoever. No cultivating rights of any kind were recognized. The lessee who was being squeezed by the revenue officials was compelled in self-defence to mete out similar treatment to his cultivators. If he failed to get his revenue out of them he would infallibly have to make way for some one else.

90. When we first came into possession in 1818 A. D. we gave leases for a single year, followed by three settlements, each of which extended over a period of five years. During the earlier days of our rule our attempts at revenue administration were far from successful. In the 30 years’ settlement report (paragraph 235), Colonel Maclean writes:—

Our first assessments appear to have been leased on the highest kamil-jama realized by the Maratha rulers. Our officers just entering a ceded province appear to have had no other data to guide them, and they must have been very sanguine in their expectations of revenue if they hoped to realize during a series of years the highest amount realized under a native government, with all its various imposts, during one favourable year.

The demand fluctuated considerably. Mr. Fuller, in his note on the land Revenue Settlement of the Central Provinces (1886), gives the following figures:—

Annual demand shortly after cession.	Annual demand 10 years after cession.	Annual demand 20 years after cession.
Rs. 5,88,100	Rs. 6,27,900	Rs. 6,09,600

He also states that the total amount of remission spread over the whole period gives an average of Rs. 75,400 per annum.

91. The attempt to work up to the figures of the Marathas was therefore a failure, and there were several reasons which contributed to this result. In the first place the Maratha demand was, as has been stated above, only an estimate of what could be obtained under the most favourable circumstances, and realizations were adjusted from year to year in accordance with the character of the harvest. They seldom expected to recover their demands in full, but the system of the British were opposed to this method of procedure and therefore our officers considered themselves bound to recover the full amount on their roll, if this was by any means possible. In the next place the distribution of revenue in the latter days of the Maratha rule seems to have been very uneven. The ravages of the Pindaris rendered agriculture a most precarious means of subsistence.

Their depredations were not confined to any particular season of the year, and the cultivators had to be constantly on the watch to protect their crops, their stock and their houses against these robbers. Under these circumstances much land was thrown out of cultivation and many villages were deserted.

Thus, in the Jaisinagar Pargana of the Saugor Tahsil, 21 villages, or nearly one-third of those in the pargana, were depopulated. Similarly, the tract along the Bina river in the Khurai Tahsil was practically abandoned, for the banks of this stream formed a favourite transit of the robbers.

The cultivators who were thus driven out either migrated or collected in the neighbourhood of fortified towns and villages, and the land situated under the walls of those protected places acquired therefrom an enhanced value. The Marathas realized this fact, and naturally proceeded to make the most of it by raising the revenue demand in order to counterbalance, if possible, the losses which they had to face in the plundered and abandoned tracts. This enhanced demand was too high to be paid over a series of years unless the outturn was exceptionally good; and, as the constant cropping exhausted the land, the difficulty of raising the land revenue increased. Thirdly, after the cession and subsequent pacification of the country, the local expenditure declined in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops which the Marathas had entertained. The result was a considerable fall in the demand for the agricultural produce on which they had been supported, no new market was available in place of the old one thus closed. Fourthly, the Marathas, as I have already pointed out, granted the lessees every facility for realizing the revenue by allowing them a free hand in the allotment of the demand amongst their cultivators and in squeezing them to the utmost. Our officers, on the other hand, appear to have habitually interposed themselves between the lessee and the ryot with the idea of protecting the latter against the excessive demands of the farmers. The lessees consequently were deprived of the only chance which remained to them of maintaining their position. Mr. Fuller puts it—

The Marathas gave the patel *carte blanche* in the apportionment of the village revenue, and with this advantage he was able to render to government 80 to 90 per cent. of the rental without utterly breaking down. Under our administration the patel lost the power of distributing the assessment, but was still expected to pay the same percentage of the rental. This was impossible. So long as he could make annual changes in the revenue payable by each ryot, the patel could provide for the realization of the demand, heavy though it was. But with the discontinuance of the annual rent adjustment inequality in individual assessments became inevitable; some ryots would pay comparatively lightly, and this would be at the expense of their fellows and of the patel. It is noticeable that the reductions and remissions which were constantly made were in the interests of the patels only. It is especially stated by Mr. Bird in 1833-34, that the existing system of remission was of advantage only to the farmers and the cutcherry amla, and that he was universally told that the cultivators obtained no relief.

92. The unfavourable results of the revenue administration of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories attracted the attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and in 1833-34, Mr. Bird was deputed to inspect this part of the country and report on its condition. This he did, and his report on the state of affairs, disclosed by his investigations, was most unfavourable. He writes as follows:—

The system which has hitherto prevailed is no other than an attempt to prop up by temporary expedients a revenue confessedly excessive. These have consisted in yearly remissions and a constant interference between the agriculturists and capitalists. The District Officers have been allowed, when the season appeared to be unfavourable, to estimate the productiveness of the crops, and then to fix the amount that should be collected and this not once or at distant intervals on the occurrence of an overwhelming calamity, but as a regular practice, the result was that an extensive system of fraud and speculation is said to have been introduced, which, by destroying all confidence, has driven away capital from the land, the stores of merchants have been opened, and grain forcibly taken out and given to the cultivators as seed, without any payment being made to the merchant or any assistance afforded him for the subsequent recovery of the property of which he has been despoiled. This spoliation is stated to have occurred in favour of cultivators to whom the bankers had refused to make advances from past experience of their fraud and faithlessness. Capitalists having obtained decrees against agriculturists were not permitted to sell their cattle or imprison their persons, because it was supposed that either of these measures would leave the land uncultivated. In short, an ample collection of facts, openly stated by the native, and which could not be denied by the European officers, afforded abundant proof that in the vain hope of proping up an exorbitant assessment, and under the mistaken notion of practical skill in the management of details, a system of mischievous interference in the private arrangements and concerns of individuals had almost universally prevailed. Again the degree to which the mischievous mistake of interference in those respects

has been carried by every officer at his own mere pleasure is scarcely credible, and the tendency to persevere in the practice, on the erroneous notion of protecting the poor, is as strong as ever, and will yield to nothing but direct and positive prohibition. I have already referred to some instances, as seizing and distributing seed-grain, fixing the price of grain, both for food and seed, prohibiting exportation, obliging capitalists to surrender their profits on receipt of the principal on the notion of an equitable adjustment, obliging capitalists to make advances to insolvent cultivators, fixing rates of interest, &c. The effects in driving capital away from the land may be found stated in all the reports of local officers.

He recommended a settlement for a period of 20 years on lenient terms, and a prohibition of all that unnecessary interference in the matters of lessces and cultivators to which Government officials had been in the past so prone.

93. Orders were consequently issued to make a settlement of the territory under the following rules:—

1. That a settlement of the whole territory be made at such a jama as the local officers may show to be fair and equal for 20 years.
2. That the settlement be made with patels in possession; that parties engaging be not liable to be removed during term of the settlement, except for default, and that assurance be given of renewal of the lease on such terms as may be agreed upon, on condition of good management; and that for cancelling an existing lease or displacing a patel on a new settlement, the sanction of the Sadar Board be necessary.
3. That the lessees be allowed to make their own terms with the ryots, furnishing a jamabandi for record as is now done in the other provinces, subject to the authority of the Board, and filing a fresh jamabandi yearly or whenever any change in the conditions on which the ryots cultivate be made, on pain of being cast in any suit for rent in which the sum demanded may exceed the rate of jamabandi last recorded.
4. That the standing crops and personal property of the cultivators, except cattle and implements of husbandry and grain, may be distrained for arrears of rent by the patel; and that an unsatisfied decree for arrears of rent entitle a patel to remove the ryot and dispose of his fields at pleasure, and that all property, without exception, be liable to sale in execution of decrees for rent.
5. That patels be permitted to dispose of the terms of their lease with consent of the Collector, but not to under-let.
6. That the Tahsildars be allowed to aid distraint, and sell distrained goods on application, for arrears of rent between patel and cultivators, under the same rules as the regulations prescribe, so far as they may be applicable; that they may be allowed a limited power of issuing *dastaks* for arrears of revenue, but that they be not allowed to set aside or control the management of the patel without the orders of the District Officer, and that they be strictly prohibited from all interference with the interior management of the village as regards the course of crops, the distribution of lands, the mode of payment, the enforcement or remission of demands of rent or interest, the supply of advances of money, food or seed, and in short, all the other details of daily occurrence.
7. That both Tahsildars and District Officers be strictly prohibited from interfering in their revenue capacity with private money or banking transactions, or in any way fixing or limiting the amount of profit or interest or the market rate of money or grain.
8. That it be explained to the people, and the declaration be steadily acted on, that the jama which is to be agreed to is to be collected without remission, and that no remissions be allowed except in cases altogether beyond the rule of ordinary calculations.

9. That in the district of Hatta, where a village community may exist, willing to engage as a community, through an agent or agents chosen by themselves, for the jama agreed upon, the lease should be granted to the community on penalty of annulment in case of default; that where the community cannot make their own arrangements to engage for the mauza, it should be farmed in the usual manner, leaving it to the farmer to make his own bargain with the cultivators, either as individuals or as a body, with the proviso that, until the compact with the former be completed, no one should be entitled to cultivate; that where the mauza shall be leased to the community and they shall not fulfil their engagements, the District Officer shall be at liberty, with the sanction of the Commissioner and the Board, to annul the leases and re-let the mauza to a farmer for the remainder of the term, on the same footing as if it had been leased to a farmer originally.
10. That the wild hill and forest tracts, stated to be still inhabited and possessed by aboriginal Gonds under Chiefs of their own, be let on long leases and on very low terms to the Chiefs themselves or to some person who is acceptable to the local Chief, and that no attempt at mauzawar administration be made in those tracts.

94. The assessment operations were entrusted to Mr. Fraser, who submitted his report on them in May 1835.

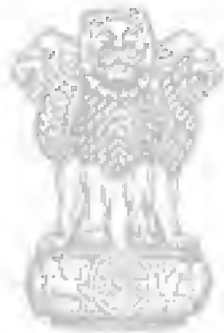
The result of the revision of revenue was to raise the payments of the lessees from Rs. 6,09,600 to Rs. 6,27,900. Reductions of revenue were effected in those parts which appeared to have been over-assessed by the Marathas, but these were more than counterbalanced by the gain from the assessment of tracts which had been brought under the plough again on the restoration of order in the district. The people appear to have accepted the assessments cheerfully and to have started with a good heart to improve their lands; for the Officer-in-charge of the settlement was able to state by the time he came to write his report, that in several parganas a number of new irrigation wells had been constructed since the new assessments were announced. But, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Fraser fully understood the reasons of the breakdown of our past assessments, and made efforts to avoid the errors of his predecessors, the 20 years' settlement was not found to work well.

95. In 1842 A. D. the disturbances caused by the rebellion of the Narhat and Chandrapur landowners did much damage to the agricultural community, and in 1845 A. D. it was found necessary to give a general reduction of 10 per cent. of the revenue throughout the whole district, whilst the Rehli villages got as much as 20 per cent. and pargana Garhakota 16 per cent. (*vide* paragraph 22 of Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 989, dated the 24th March 1867).

96. On the expiry of the period of 20 years for which this settlement was made, preparations were made for a revision of the assessment. But the district at this time suffered from several misfortunes. In 1854 the rabi crops entirely failed in the Banda Tahsil, and a similar fate befell the Saugor Pargana in 1855. In 1856 the district suffered from drought, and in 1857 the mutiny broke out. In 1859-60 there was a severe epidemic and a murrain among the cattle in 1861. The assessments of the 20 years' settlement, somewhat modified by subsequent reductions, were continued until the assessments of the 30 years' settlement, which superseded them, were brought into force. At the revision of settlement it was found that the revenue of the district was as follows :—

				Rs.
Banda Tahsil	...	...	...	65,888
Saugor	"	...	...	1,80,971
Khurai	"	...	...	1,34,164
Rehli	"	...	...	1,45,779
				<hr/>
		Total	...	5,26,802
				<hr/>

These figures are taken from paragraph 23 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 989, dated the 24th March 1867, in which he reviews the 30 years' settlement report. But on page 94 of that report it is stated in a footnote that the "Government demand, when assessments were commenced, was Rs. 5,20,895."



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PART II.

SECTION I.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT.

Preparation for
Assessment—Maps
and Records.

97. When the 30 years' settlement was effected the preparation of detailed field maps and records was undertaken. This work took a long time for the proceedings were interfered with by the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. The work was begun in 1854, but was not finally completed until 1863. As regards accuracy the results appear to have been satisfactory. Before the assessment based on these maps was finally made a general check (*am partial*) was effected throughout the greater part of the district, and there were but few instances in which the village maps were found incorrect. But although much time and trouble were expended in the original preparation of these maps, unfortunately no arrangements were made to correct them from time to time and see that they were properly kept up to date during the period of settlement. The result was that, when the time for re-settlement came on, these maps were of little use, and it was found necessary to effect an entirely fresh survey. In order to carry out this work two separate agencies were employed—(1) professional surveyors, and (2) patwaris. The professional survey party first made a preliminary traverse and provided sheets for each village on which they had laid down the position of survey-marks, which they placed as near the boundaries of the village as possible. In the case of large villages an inner line of survey-marks was also laid down. The patwaris followed the professional surveyors and, with the help of the marks laid down by the latter, plotted the field boundaries and other details. It was an easy matter for them to do this, for they had only to cut up the village area into blocks by running lines from one survey-mark to the next and then plot the details for each of these blocks. They had under this system very little excuse for making mistakes; and if any errors were by chance made, they were localised and easily detected and remedied. The system is less costly than one which necessitates the employment of professional agency throughout the operations; and it has the advantage also of giving the patwari staff a thorough training in survey with the chain and cross-staff, which enables them to correct their maps and keep them up to date during the period of settlement.

98. Here, as in other districts, of these Provinces the rule was adhered to that no patwari should be called upon to do any survey work outside his own circle. Each man thus knew at the outset the tale of work that he had to get through, and was thereby induced to put forth all his energies and dispose of his task as soon as possible. A further inducement was held forth to them in the shape of extra pay for rapid and accurate work. This extra pay was calculated according to a scale which made allowance for the difficulties of the patwari in surveying areas in which the fields were small, and rapidity without accuracy would not avail a man anything. The system was appreciated by the patwaris themselves and they were able to earn under it a sum of Rs. 7,961-9-2, or Rs. 2-7-10 per square mile.

Good service was also rewarded by the grant of silk puggrees to those who seemed entitled to that distinction.

No doubt by limiting each patwari to his own circle a certain loss of power was entailed, for full use could not be made of those men who were specially good workmen or who by reason of the small size of their charges, were able to complete their allotted tasks before the rest could do so. But this disadvantage was held to be of minor importance.

Progress of survey.

99. When the cadastral survey was first started the patwaris were untaught, and it was therefore necessary to put them through a course of instruction in

survey with the chain and cross-staff. In the beginning the progress was necessarily slow, but the men soon took to their new work, and as they grew accustomed to it the speed improved. This may be clearly seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Area annually surveyed.	Number of fields.	Percentage of fields checked on map.	Percentage of record entries checked.	* Figure of efficiency.
1886-87	18	...	...	...	...
1887-88	380	85,061	21	25	1.20
1888-89	856	1,79,962	31	32	3.8
1889-90	1,034	2,21,579	27	32	4.6
1890-91	898	1,72,152	23	33	6.07
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,186	6,58,754	25	32	...

* Obtained by dividing the area surveyed plus one-third of area for which new records were completed by the total number of patwaris who ought to have been working during the season.

A Revenue Inspector was placed in charge of every ten or twelve patwaris, and it was his duty to move about constantly amongst them and exercise a constant check over their work. This was especially important at the outset when the staff were new to the work. Later on it was found possible to ensure accuracy without such frequent checks.

The percentage of fields checked on the map by test-chaining varied from 21 to 31 per cent. The Assistant Settlement Officer was also continually on the move, and during the time that survey operations were in progress he ran 155 miles of test-chaining. He had moreover to submit a report of progress every fortnight to the Commissioner of Settlements, which enabled that officer to detect at once any delay in the progress of the work. By these means the work was pushed on rapidly, and it will be seen from the statement given above that the patwaris at the end were working as fast as they did at the beginning. In the last field season the average area surveyed by each patwari worked out at 6.07 square miles. The patwaris also prepared the records for this area in addition to surveying it.

100. The most important records prepared by the patwaris were the Khasra (field catalogue) and the Jamabandi (rent-roll). The preparation of the former was a somewhat difficult matter. It was necessary to classify each field according to the right in which it was held, and in order to do this the history of many fields had to be traced from the time of the last settlement up to the present day. Where cultivating rights were in dispute it was very often an exceedingly difficult matter to get at the true facts, for the old rent-rolls were very unreliable. The patwaris had neglected this part of their work, and to save themselves trouble, had often copied the old rent-roll for several years in succession without making any alterations in the names or figures. The result of this was that much time had to be spent in making local enquiries before the real cultivating right could be ascertained. Fortunately no such difficulty was experienced in preparing the record of proprietary rights, for the District office had registered all changes among the proprietors as these occurred.

Records.

101. In the first instance the classification of the soil was effected by the patwaris and Revenue Inspectors, but their work was again checked by a staff of specially trained Inspectors working under an Assistant District Superintendent of Land Records. Before it was finally adopted for the purposes of assessment, the classification was checked by the attesting staff and the Assistant Settlement Officers and Settlement Officer. The cultivators were also asked to depute some of their body to accompany the attesting officer and state any objections which they might have to urge against the classification adopted by him. With these safeguards there was then not much opening for errors in soil classification.

Soil classing.

Area calculation.

102. With the advent of the rains the patwaris were collected at the head-quarters of the district. They then had to take up the work of inking up the maps which they had prepared during the open season and the calculation of areas. The latter branch of the work required very close supervision. It was carried out by contract agency. Each area was calculated twice over by men working independently, and the greatest care was taken to prevent collusion between them. The results obtained by the two workers had to agree within certain prescribed limits, or the area had to be re-calculated. The total area of each village, obtained by summing up the areas worked out in this way field by field, was also compared with the area of the village obtained by the universal theorem, and unless the two figures agreed closely the result was not passed.

The work of training the patwaris and conducting the *cadastral* survey was entrusted to Mr. Swiney, Assistant Settlement Officer. The cost of this survey (including the preparation of the records) was Rs. 36-9-5 per square mile, or $\frac{11}{12}$ anna per acre. If the cost of the traverse effected by professional agency be added, the cost works out at Rs. 69-9-5 per square mile, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ anna per acre; the traverse survey contributed 48 per cent. of the total cost of the operations.

SECTION II.

ASSESSMENT GENERAL.

103. The term of the 30 years' settlement of the Saugor District expired in the year 1894-95 as regards the greater part of its area.

The district was formally brought under settlement by the issue of Notification No. 7641, dated the 5th of November 1891, under Section 28 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

104. At the 30 years' settlement the Settlement Officer was not called upon to fix the rents of tenants. He had merely to determine the sum which could fairly be demanded as revenue in respect of each village. It was left to the *malguzars* and tenants to settle what the rents should be after the demand of the Government had been made known to them. If it was clear that rents would have to be raised in order to meet the enhancement of revenue imposed upon the village, then the Settlement Officer was called in to advise them in the matter. But at the new settlement the Settlement Officer had to take the tenant's holding, and not the village or *mahal*, as the unit with which he had to deal. He has, under the present law, to fix the rent of all absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants, and in the Saugor District these protected classes hold no less than 50 per cent. of the total *ryoti* area. This is a more satisfactory system than that of allowing the people to settle their own rents. The latter plan was not a success either at the last settlement or at the recent settlements of two districts in which it was tried. It was found to lead to much dissension and ill-feeling. The *malguzars* as a rule have not sufficient power over their protected tenants to force them to accept even a reasonable enhancement, although here and there men may be found who can by persuasion or more forcible methods get a full rent out of them.

System of assessment.

105. In order to make a fair assessment it was felt to be necessary to adopt some method by which a fair comparison could be made between different holdings and different villages by which their respective values could, as one might say, be reduced to a common denominator. Such a method was evolved by Mr. Fuller, formerly Commissioner of Settlements in these provinces, who has given a brief but clear description of it in the introduction which he prepared to the Settlement Code of the Central Provinces. This runs as follows:—

Zamindari and *muafi* villages are assessed by the determination of a lump sum for each village or separately partitioned portion of a village (*mahal*), for the payment of which the proprietors of such village or *mahal* are jointly or severally responsible. The assessment is then by villages (or *mauzas*) or *mahals* and not by plots, whether arbitrarily determined or representing actual fields save in the case of *malik*-*makbuza* holdings, each of which bears

a separate assessment calculated independently of the assessment of the village in which it is situated. The sum which is fixed as the revenue payable by each village or mahal is calculated by reference to the assets of such village or mahal. The assets include —

- (1) The rent actually payable by ryots ;
- (2) the fair rental of the demesne (*sir* and *khudkashi*) lands and of lands held by service tenants or dependants of the landlords ;
- (3) the income derived from the village waste, and such miscellaneous sources as tanks or fisheries (this head of assets is known as *siwai* income).

So far as the most important head of income is concerned, the cash rental, the term assets, as now used includes merely the landlord's actual rent receipts, and does not mean (as was formerly the case), a fair rental value of the land held by ryots, irrespective of the rental actually payable in cases where the rental actually payable fell short of a fair rental value by reason of the ryot holding at less than a fair rent. In other words, if the rental of a village is too low, the assessing officer must raise it to a proper figure by enhancement in detail before he can take such proper figure as the rental assets for the purpose of his assessment. The payments of malik-makbuzas and of absolute-occupancy tenants have remained practically unchanged since the former settlement, and the large rise in prices which has since taken place has justified the imposition on them of a very substantial enhancement. The rents of occupancy tenants have, speaking generally, risen by much less than the full amount justifiable, and their rental also may fairly be raised. These three classes occupy 56 per cent. of the total area held by ryots ; and the question of rent enhancement has been therefore one of very great importance.

In determining what is a fair rent for land of certain quality in a given village, two sets of considerations are brought into play, some arrived at inductively, being based on a careful examination of the rents paid by different classes of tenants over a large tract of country, and others obtained by deductive reasoning, as for instance, by contrasting the enhancement in rent-rate justified by the rise in prices with the rise which actually occurred as shown by the average incidence of rent per acre at the former settlement and at present.

So far as the arguments are inductive, they obviously rest on comparison. The extent to which a given rent can be raised is inferred by comparing it with a number of other rents, and the argument is safe only when the comparison is a true one. The ordinary method of contrasting the pressure of different rents is by comparing the rate per acre at which they fall on the land, but this is obviously only trustworthy when the different parcels of land are of precisely similar value. It very rarely happens that this is the case, and hence acreage rates are seldom of use except where they concern considerable tracts of country over which differences in individual holdings would cancel out. The superficial extent of land is only one of the numerous qualities which produce its value : the depth and quality of its soil and its situation are also matters for primary consideration, and any comparison which neglects them must be fallacious. The instrument which is used to bring into account depth, quality and situation of soil as well as area is the soil-unit, a term combining all the qualities on which the productiveness of land depends. It would be possible to define a soil-unit as a given quality of soil of a certain quality, or as an area yielding a certain amount of net produce, as for instance, 100 lbs. of wheat. But as the soil-unit is only used to express a relation, it is needless to attach to it any absolute value of its own. It suffices to assume that an acre of a given class of soil contains a certain arbitrary number of soil-units, and then to state the relative value of other classes in terms of the number of soil-units they contain per acre, when compared with the class adopted as the standard or starting point. Thus, if the productive value of an acre of each of three soils *A*, *B* and *C* is as 3 : 2 : 1 and *B* is taken as starting point, the precise number of soil-units assumed to exist in an acre of *B* may be stated at any figure so long as the number of soil-units in *A* is put at 50 per cent. more and those in *C* at 50 per cent. less. If, for instance, the number of soil-units in an acre of soil *B* is taken as 32, the number in an acre of soil *A* will be 48 and that in an acre of soil *C* will be 16.

The first step in working this system is to ascertain the various classes of land occurring in the district. Land is classed—(1) according to its agricultural capacity (*e. g.*, rice land, wheat land, &c.); (2) according to its natural soil, and (3) according to the qualities in position, lie of surface, irrigability, and so forth, which affect it advantageously or the reverse. Very great care is taken to ensure that the land classing is effected as accurately as possible, the record being checked several times by independent agency. The next step is to determine the relative value of each class expressed in the number of soil-units per acre. This is no doubt a task of great complexity and difficulty. Much may be learnt from the people, who, however unwilling to give information regarding the absolute value of their land, have no such hesitation in stating the value of a given plot in relation to that of another plot, as for instance, that one is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as the other. The result of enquiries is carefully checked by numerous crop experiments effected to throw light on the net produce of the various land classes. Rents are paid in lump sums for holdings which are usually very heterogeneous, and include a number of different soils. Rent analysis and comparison therefore can give but little assistance.

A scale of factors having been framed showing the number of soil-units per acre of each land class when compared with other classes, the number of soil-units in each holding or village is calculated by multiplying the area of each soil class by the factor of the class. Thus, for instance, if 150 acres of land fall into three soil classes, the factors of which are 32 for *A*, 16 for *B* and 4 for *C*, the areas being respectively 50, 75 and 25 acres, the number of soil-units will be—

(A)	...	50 × 32 =	1,600
(B)	...	75 × 16 =	1,200
(C)	...	25 × 4 =	100
Total			2,900

If the existing rental payment was Rs. 275, its incidence per soil-unit would be $275/2900 = 1.5$ annas. Were the soil classes differently distributed and the number of soil-units less, what would seem *prima facie* to be a lower rent might in reality press much more heavily. If, for instance, the rent was only Rs. 225 instead of Rs. 275 and the classification was—

(A)	...	25 × 32 =	800
(B)	...	50 × 16 =	800
(C)	...	75 × 4 =	300
Total			1,900

the incidence per soil-unit would be Rs. $225/1900 = 2$ annas per acre, and the rent would be much the heavier of the two. A chain of unit incidences worked out in this way for a number of villages would show that some were paying much heavier than others. Amongst the causes which have produced these inequalities, are inequality in previous revenue assessment, differences in the status of ryots affecting their liability to rent enhancement at the malguzar's pleasure, and what is perhaps the most important of all, differences in the treatment of the tenants by the malguzar, arising from the character of their personal relations. If careful enquiry shows that there are no substantial reasons for the inequalities thus discovered in rental pressure, there would be good ground for the enhancement of the lower payments. Coming now to the second class of arguments used in rent enhancement, those obtained deductively from considerations based on the rise in prices, let it be supposed that prices would justify an enhancement of 33 per cent. on rents paid at the former settlement, whereas a comparison of the rental paid then and now, effected by contrasting the rate per acre in cultivation at both periods, shows that rents, considered in the aggregate, have risen by 10 per cent. only; a further enhancement of 23 per cent. on the original rental or of 20 per cent. on the rental as it stands enhanced at present is justified.

The soil-unit system offers a means of distributing this enhancement equitably and with due reference to inequalities of pressure. The average incidence

is calculated for all villages taken together, and amounts to say 1'5 annas. A 20 per cent. enhancement raises this to 1'8 anna, and this figure is taken as a guide in fixing the unit-rates adopted for calculating the revised rental of the different villages.

In the hands of inductive reasoning the system is then an instrument for arriving at the amount of an enhancement; it serves also as a means for fairly distributing an enhancement arrived at by deductive reasoning, as it reduces every ryot's holding to, so to speak, a common denominator. This distribution can be easily effected by the multiplication of the sanctioned unit-rate into the number of units which each holding contains. The same result will be obtained by the use of a scale of acreage rates framed by multiplying the factors by the sanctioned unit-rates. A very important feature in the system is that each village is considered separately and is rated not as falling into a group or class, but with reference to its particular circumstances. In other words, the rates are village rates and not *group* and *pargana* rates, the rate framed for the group being used as a general guide and nothing more. The assessing officer is able to take into account the differences in the value of land which are so often found to exist between adjacent villages, and can moreover so shape his rate as to avoid the imposition of an unduly heavy *per saltum* enhancement however well justified by other circumstances. As a general rule a single rate is adopted for all the lands in a village, whether cultivated by ryots or by the landlord, but in cases where, to avoid a very large enhancement of rents, a lower rate is adopted than would otherwise be warranted, a separate rate may be used for the valuation of the landlord's demesne lands. The village rate is used for the calculation of a revised rent for each holding in detail, but the rent so obtained is not adopted without further examination. Remissions are allowed on improvements, raising the class of land which have been made since the last preceding settlement and on land under resting fallow. The existing rental is further taken into careful account, and a remission granted where the exaction of the full revised rent would impose an undesirably large enhancement. The officer giving out the revised rents has also discretionary power to modify their amounts on good cause shown subject to the condition that the total revised rental of the village stands as sanctioned. It may safely be assumed that a total arrived at by the detailed calculation and under the safeguards used is fair for the village as a whole, and that any errors in its distribution should cancel one another. As a matter of fact, however, changes are very rarely called for at the time of announcement.

The addition of the average siwai income to the result of these rental calculations produces the total village assets, on which the Government revenue assessment is based. The share of these assets taken as revenue may range between 50 and 65 per cent. according to the circumstances of the case, so wide a margin being necessitated by the extraordinary unevenness of the assessment of 1863, which absorbed over 75 per cent. of the assets in some districts and less than 47 per cent. in others. As a general rule the share of assets now taken lies between 50 and 57 per cent. Malik-makbuza lands are assessed on the basis of their rental value, a substantial drawback being allowed to this privileged class of ryots. Their assessment is added to that worked out as above for the rest of the village lands, and the result is the full assessment (kamil-jama) of the village or mahal. In the case of ordinary malguzari villages this is the revenue annually payable by the proprietary body. Villages held by revenue assignees (muafidars) pay of course only so much as is not covered by the terms of the assignment.

SECTION III.

LAND CLASSIFICATION AND VALUATION.

106. The system of land classification has been already set out in Part I, section iii, of this report. The relative values of the different classes of soil were determined first for the Saugor Tahsil. Malguzars were consulted, experimental crop cuttings were made, and rents were examined in order that a fair

decision on this subject might be arrived at. In this tahsil kabar and patarua are of rare occurrence, and juar is not found at all. Wheat-growing land is the most important and will be considered first. The soils of ordinary occurrence under wheat throughout this tahsil are—

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| (1) Mund I. | \| | (3) Rathia, and |
| (2) Mund II. | \| | (4) Raiyan. |

107. In the Saugor District mund land is not differentiated by the people to the extent prevailing elsewhere, and at the last settlement all mund lands were recorded in a single class. When attestation was first started the mund I class was used too exclusively, and a great deal of good land was classed as mund II, which elsewhere would have been thrown into the superior class. In the second and subsequent seasons of attestation the mund II class was reserved for inferior land and its factor was correspondingly lowered. The following table shows the relative values for each soil in the ordinary position :—

(a) In the opinion of the malguzars.

(b) According to actual rents.

(c) According to crop experiments; and it also shows the sanctioned factors :—

	Mund I.	Mund II.	Rathia.	Raiyan.	Patarua.
Opinion of malguzars ...	32	24	20	16	10
Actual rents ...	32	20	30	15	25
Crop experiments ...	32	28	27	29	...
Factor sanctioned ...	32	28	24	20	16

For the tagar position the factors were lowered 25 per cent. while for bharkila they were lowered by 40 per cent. Some malguzars considered the tagar position to be 25 per cent. and some 31 per cent. worse than the ordinary position, while crop experiments showed it to be 24 per cent. worse. The bharkila position was held to be 50 per cent. worse, while experiments showed it to be 40 per cent. The ujarha classification was reserved for fields in which heavy fencing is necessary to keep out wild animals, and in which persons have to live day and night to protect the crops. Here the decrease per cent. in the rental value is—

	Per cent.
According to malguzar's opinion ...	50
According to actual rents ...	41
According to crop experiment ...	28
As sanctioned ...	40

For these three positions the decrease in rental value is the same proportionately for all soils.

For the "Sasira" and "Geunra" positions the increase in rental values varies with the soil.

The various percentages of increase are contrasted below :—

For "Sasira"

	Mund I.	Mund II.	Rathia.	Raiyan.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Opinion of malguzars ...	+ 12½	+ 12½	+ 20	+ 12½
Actual rents ...	+ 16	+ 25	—	...
Crop experiments ...	+ 7	...	...	...
As sanctioned ...	+ 12½	+ 20	+ 25	+ 15

It will be seen that there is considerable difference between the percentages given by the malguzars and those sanctioned. The fact is the term "Sasira" is applied by the tenants to two different positions, *i. e.*, to one in which the increased moisture benefits the crops, and to another in which the moisture being excessive injures the crops. In our soil classing we have been careful to class only good soil as "Sasira." The malguzars did not attach sufficient importance to this fact. As with manure so also with "Sasira" the shallower the soil the greater the proportionate advantage—

For "Geunra."

	Mund I.	Mund II.	Rathia.	Raiyan.	Patarua.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Opinion of malguzars ...	+25	+25	+31	+31	+37½
Actual rents ...	...	+71	...	...	...
Crop experiments ...	...	+60	+23	+50	...
As sanctioned ...	+30	+40	+50	+50	+75

The malguzars were averse to admitting the great benefits of the "Geunra" position. This is natural when it is remembered that the *sir* lands always comprise a large share of the "Geunra" fields. Unfortunately no homogenous holdings in "Geunra" land were forthcoming except the few small holdings in mund II. All cultivators value this land very highly, and apart from the benefit of the manure, it has the advantage of being close to the village site and easy to get at, and the crops are much less liable to damage by antelope and other animals. The positions "bandhan" and "irrigated" are comparatively rare in the Saugor Tahsil. It was only within the few years preceding the re-settlement that Government encouragement induced the people to make a substantial start in the embanking of lands. It was therefore considered advisable not to rate "bandhia" fields higher than fields of the ordinary class. For irrigated wheat land the ordinary factors were raised by one-third in the case of the mund I, mund II, rathia and raiyan classes, and by half in the class of patarua.

RICE LAND.

108. There is very little rice cultivation in the tahsil, and the factors for rice land are only important owing to a peculiarity in our system of classification. In other districts I believe fields which are double-cropped with rice and wheat are classed as wheat lands; but here such fields are especially valuable and cannot be compared with ordinary wheat land, consequently they have been classed as rice land and the factors for them must be higher than for wheat land. The double-cropped soils in positions of rice lands are—

Mund I	...	Saman and Jhilan
Mund II	...	Do.
Rathia	...	Jhilan
Raiyan	...	Do.

Rathia and raiyan saman are sometimes but not always double-cropped, and similarly with "patarua jhilan." "Patarua tikra" and "saman" are the only soil-classes found usually with one crop of rice only.

The following table shows the factors for these soils and the positions :—

	MUND I.		MUND II.		RATHIA.		RAIYAN.		PATARUA.		
	Sa-man.	Jhilan.	Sa-man.	Jhilan.	Sa-man.	Jhilan.	Sa-man.	Jhilan.	Tikra.	Sa-man.	Jhilan.
Opinion of malguzars ...	41	44	31	33	26	27½	20	22	8	12	16
Actual rents ...	...	52	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crop experiments...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
As sanctioned ...	40	48	36	44	32	40	24	32	8	12	16

“Geunra” position for rice land—

		Mund I.	Mund II.	Rathia.	Raiyan.	Patarua.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Opinion of malguzars	...	+25	+25	+31	+31	+37½
Actual rents	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crop experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...
As sanctioned	...	+30	+40	+50	+50	+75

The reluctance of the malguzars to admit the benefits of the “Geunra” position, and the reason for this reluctance have already been alluded to.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND.

109. The crops grown on this land are the various *kharif* crops, and linseed gram, masur, &c. The crops depend very largely on the character of the monsoon. In a wet year the lighter soils do well, and in a dry year they fail and the deeper soils give a good outturn. Besides birds and animals do a varying amount of damage to most *kharif* crops, and often a good crop is merely the result of constant watching. In settling the factors the opinion of the malguzars was the chief guide, but the factors were drawn rather closer together than they would have put them for the reason above stated, *viz.*, that so many other causes besides the soil affect the crops.

The following table gives the factors for miscellaneous land :—

		Mund I.	Mund II.	Rathia.	Raiyan.	Patarua.	Bhatua.
Opinion of malguzars	...	...	16	14	10	6	3
Actual rents	...	...	21	22	25	13	9
Crop experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
As sanctioned	...	21	16	14	12	8	4

For the “Geunra” position the same increase per cent. was adopted as for wheat and rice land, this being in accordance with the opinion of the malaguzars.

GARDEN LAND.

110. The sanctioned scale is as follows :—

Soil Class.		Dry.	Irrigated.	IF IN GEUNRA AREA.	
				Dry.	Irrigated.
Mund I }	...	32	48	42	60
Mund II }	...	24	36	32	54
Rathia }	...	18	32	26	48
Raiyan }	...	16	28	24	40
Patarua }	...				
Bhatua }	...				

111. In the Banda Tahsil, kabar wheat land in the ordinary position was given the factor of 34 against mund I 32 and mund II 26. In the Khurai Tahsil, kabar also stood at 34, mund I was lowered to 30, mund II being kept at 26. Kachhar was placed between kabar and mund I, its factor being 32 while the best soil (mar) was given the factor of 36. In the Rehli Tahsil the

kabar and mund I classes were given the same factor 32. For mar, kachhar and mund II, the factors were fixed at 36, 34, and 26 respectively. These factors were modified slightly in the various parganas, *e. g.*, in the Garhakota Pargana, the kabar is a distinctly superior soil and its factor was raised to 34. In Naharmow the distinction between the munds and raiyan is not so marked as elsewhere, and the raiyan factor had to be levelled up somewhat. The rathia soil here also was of good quality and quite equal to mund II. Its factor was therefore raised to 26.

SECTION IV.

ATTESTATION AND INSPECTION.

112. The attestation of the village records was carried out by Revenue Inspectors working under the charge of a superior officer. The Revenue Inspectors had to attest every entry. Special attention was paid to the soil classing and the entries relating to malguzars' *sir* lands and to malik-makbuzas' and absolute-occupancy tenants' holdings were compared in detail with the records of the last settlement. Care was also taken to ascertain the areas entitled to exemption from assessment, or to a lenient assessment on account of improvements carried out by malguzars or cultivators. The malguzars' miscellaneous income from forests, tauks, etc., was ascertained, and enquiries were made into the customs of the village, while the names of the village servants and the details of their remuneration were also noted. The village maps were also at the same time brought up to date. It should be specially noted that the agency employed for attestation was independent of that which had carried out the survey. During the greater portion of the period when field inspection was being carried on Revenue Inspectors used to take with them round each village a panchayat of the leading tenants of that village, to whom the details of the soil-classing were explained. No pains were spared to eliminate any errors which might have found their way into the survey records, and every effort was made to keep the people acquainted with all that was being done. After attestation had been completed each village was inspected. The great bulk of this work was done by the Settlement Officer, the remainder being entrusted to the senior Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. (now Rai Bahadur) Gajraj Singh. At the time of the inspection the attesting officer's work was checked, and the circumstances of the village with the condition of the malguzars and tenants were enquired into, and materials were collected on which a proper rent-rate could be based. The limits of assessment groups were also fixed. This is not such an important matter now as it was in the last settlement; for, under our present system, we can vary the rent-rate from village to village, while at last settlement the rates used for each village represented averages for the group in which it was placed. Under the old system, therefore, it was more important that the villages included in any particular group should be homogenous than it is under the present system. Nearly all the attestation and inspection work had been carried out thoroughly by my predecessor, Mr. Cleveland, before settlement operations were interrupted by the bad harvest of 1894.

SECTION V.

RENT-RATE AND ASSESSMENT REPORTS.

113. The usual reports were submitted for each assessment group. The first, which is called the Rent-rate Report, describes the position and the boundaries of the group, its natural features, its communications and trade, and anything distinctive in the system of agriculture. It discusses the changes which have occurred in the group since the last settlement, and contains proposals as to the amount of rent enhancement which is justified on general considerations. The general circumstances of malguzars and tenants are also noted, and three statements are appended, *viz.*, Statement A, which shows the present assets of each village as compared with the assets of the last settlement; Statement B, which gives the soil factors proposed for the group; and Statement C, which sets forth the areas, rents and acreage-rate of the holdings

of each class of tenants at the former settlement and at the present. The existing unit incidences for each class of tenants are also given, and proposals for the revised rent-rates are submitted with arguments to support them. The Rent-rate Reports and Statements are submitted through the Settlement Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner. The rate for each village is considered and passed by the Chief Commissioner with such modification as he may be pleased to order. On receipt of orders on the Rent-rate Reports, the preparation of the Assessment Report is taken in hand. A rent-roll is prepared in English, showing the area and soil classification of each holding in full detail with the present rent; the deduced rent, *i. e.*, the rent according to the sanctioned village rate, and the revised rent which it is proposed to impose. Next a set of tables is prepared for each village or mahal giving details of soils, crops, tenancies and assets, and also the statistics on which the new revenue proposals are based and their effect on the malguzars. To this set of tables a note is added, explaining the proposals in detail and bringing to notice any local considerations which may affect the assessment. These tables and notes are submitted with the Assessment Report for the group as a whole for the Chief Commissioner's orders, through the Divisional Commissioner and the Commissioner of Settlements. The Appendices bound up with the present report give the totals of the various tables in the village assessment statement for each group and tahsil, and also for the district as a whole.

114. In all there were 28 assessment groups to be dealt with. Before the settlement was interrupted, Mr. Cleveland had submitted Rent-rate Reports for 13 of these and Assessment Reports for 5. When settlement operations were resumed, it was decided that the settlement must necessarily be more lenient than was originally contemplated, both in the matter of rent and of revenue assessment. The work already done had therefore to be done over again and modified. Moreover, the papers of those villages which had been attested before the stoppage of operations, but for which Rent-rate Reports and Assessment Reports had not been submitted, had to be brought up to date before unit incidences could be calculated and rent and revenue proposals framed. This entailed much labour, but it was absolutely necessary that it should be done if we wished to ascertain and make allowance for the deterioration which had taken place as a consequence of the bad seasons through which the district had passed.

115. I now turn to the consideration of the results of assessment. These are set forth in Tables VI to XII of the Appendices. The heads under which the assets fall are —

- (A) The payments of tenants;
- (B) the rental valuation of land held by the malguzars as *sir* and *khud-kasht*, by servants or other privileged tenants; and
- (C) miscellaneous income (*siwai*) from forests, tanks, &c.

A.—PAYMENTS OF TENANTS.

Malik-makbuzas.

116. At last settlement the area held by malik-makbuzas was 40,774 acres and it has not changed much, for in the present settlement they have been recorded as holding 39,674 acres. Their rents at last settlement were very low and amounted to Rs. 22,617-13-0 only. Prior to re-settlement they were paying Rs. 21,041-9-3, and this has been raised to Rs. 32,205-15-0, or by 53 per cent.

They will have to pay 13 annas per acre as against 8 annas 11 pies per acre at last settlement.

The enhancement seems substantial at first sight; but, as a matter of fact, this class has been liberally dealt with, for the rental value of their land, calculated according to the sanctioned village rates, is Rs. 45,758-5-0, or Re. 1-2-6 per acre. The revised demand is therefore nearly 30 per cent. less than what they might have been fairly called upon to pay.

117. I turn now to the payments of absolute-occupancy tenants. This class was paying prior to re-settlement Rs. 1,86,890-6-5 on an area of 179,640-85 acres. It also held 318-75 acres without rent and 359-45 acres on rents payable in kind. The revised payments amount to Rs. 2,11,516-13-2, while their deduced rental is Rs. 2,21,196-10-0. At last settlement they had to pay Re. 1-0-6 per acre, whereas now they will have to pay Re. 1-2-9. Thus the rents of this class have been raised by a trifle less than 14 per cent. Absolute-occupancy tenants.

118. The area held by this class increased enormously during the period of the 30 years' settlement, expanding from 107,872-50 acres to 297,402-29 acres. Of the latter area 16,275-08 acres were held without rent and 1,656-89 acres on rents payable in kind. For the area held on cash rents this class was paying prior to the revision of settlement Rs. 2,80,981-7-0, or Re. 1-0-1 per acre. The revised rents amount to Rs. 3,15,354-2-4, or Re. 1-1-0 per acre. The cash payments of the class have been enhanced 12 per cent. and the revised acreage rate is only 7 per cent. higher than the rate paid by them at the last settlement. Although the revised acreage rate payable by this class is lower than that payable by absolute-occupancy tenants, their rents are really heavier than those of absolute-occupancy tenants, for the revised rental (Rs. 3,15,354-2-4) is in excess of their deduced rental (Rs. 3,04,904-13-0). Occupancy tenants.

119. At last Settlement the ordinary tenant class held 365,187-63 acres for which they paid Rs. 3,63,969-12-0, or Re. 1 per acre. Prior to re-settlement they held 452,160-56 acres, of which 35,589-13 acres were held without rent and 7,645-33 acres were held on payment of rent in kind. For the area held on cash rents they were paying Rs. 4,91,319-8-10. The area held without rent was, however, of somewhat poor quality. The revised rents amounted to Rs. 5,11,865-2-0 and fell at Re. 1-2-1 per acre only. The acreage rate of this class has been raised by 13 per cent. above the rate paid by them at the last settlement. The practice of levying rent in kind was not found to be very common in this district. It exists in the Shahgarh Pargana, which is in touch with Native states. Theoretically the system is not a bad one. If the crops are a failure the malguzar and tenants are supposed to suffer equally. But the practice appeared to be, not to divide the produce by measurement after it has been thrashed out, but to make an estimate of the standing crop before it was cut—indeed, in many cases before it was anything like ready to be cut. The persons who make this estimate are generally more afraid of incurring the displeasure of the malguzar than of the tenant, and over-estimate the produce to the detriment of the latter. The commutation of these grain rents for cash rents was appreciated by the tenants. Ordinary tenants.

120. Taking the payments of the three classes of tenants and omitting those of malik-makbuzas, it will be seen that the incidence of rent per acre has been raised from Re. 1-0-1 at last settlement to Re. 1-1-6, or by 9 per cent., while the sum of their payment has risen from Rs. 6,93,357-7-1 to Rs. 10,38,736-1-6, or by 50 per cent. As the gross cash rental prior to the revision of the settlement was Rs. 9,59,191-6-4, it is clear that the greater part of the increase had been imposed by the malguzars themselves prior to revision. The area held by the three classes of tenants has increased by nearly 35 per cent. during the period of settlement, and this alone has enabled the malguzars to increase their demand considerably. Although the increase in area has been so large, it has not been effected wholly by the inclusion of inferior land, for at the last settlement large areas of good land were waiting to be taken up again. The enhancements which have been imposed in the course of settlement operations are, I venture to think, very moderate. The settlement was being made for a comparatively short term, and therefore in any case it would have been inadvisable to impose a large enhancement *per saltum*. An additional reason for leniency was found in the bad seasons which the district had recently experienced.

B.—RENTAL VALUATION OF SIR LAND, &C.

121. The rental value of the area held by the malguzars or cultivated by village servants and other dependants is generally calculated at the rates sanctioned for the tenants in the same mahal; but, if for any reasons which affect the ryots the rate fixed for the mahal is much below the standard rate for the group, Value of sir and khudkasht land and land held by village servants, &c.

or the rate actually being paid by any class of tenants, which is strongly represented, then a higher rate can justly be fixed for the valuation of the *sir* land, &c. The rate for such lands, &c., could not exceed the maximum given by either—

- (1) the rate used for tenants' lands ; or
- (2) the standard rate for the group ; or
- (3) the rate actually found to be paid by a considerable class of tenants in the same mahal.

Where a *malguzar* was found to have sub-let his *sir* land, the Settlement Officer was formerly allowed to take into consideration rents demanded from the sub-tenants as well as the deduced rent when he came to assess the rental value of the *sir* land. Thus, when the lessee was found to be paying more than the deduced rent, the Settlement Officer might assess at a figure between the actual and the deduced rent. But the amendment of the Settlement Code did away with this practice. Sub-letting is chiefly resorted to by non-resident or non-cultivating *malguzars*, who frequently rack-rent their sub-tenants, and the provision of the Settlement Code referred to above was intended to put a check upon the practice of sub-letting. Although this provision is cancelled, its object can be obtained almost equally well by raising the percentage of assets which is taken as revenue wherever the *malguzar* is found to be rack-renting the sub-tenants of his *sir* land. Sub-rents are still always noted as they afford a useful indication of the leniency or severity of the general assessment. In assessing *sir* land, &c., improvements have been allowed for and grass-birs, groves open to the public, &c., have been exempted on the lines followed in dealing with tenants' lands. The rental valuation adopted for *sir* and *khudkasht* lands amounts to Rs. 2,72,593-5-0, which falls at the rate of Re. 1-4-7 per acre. The deduced rental value is Rs. 2,73,227-7-0. The total area sub-let is 22,284-87 acres, of which 2,575-49 acres were given out for rent payable in kind and 305-61 acres were held free of rent. The area given out on cash rents (19,403-77 acres) brought in Rs. 34,661-15-3, while the deduced rental of the whole area sub-let (22,284-87 acres) amounts to Rs. 30,300-2-0 only. The *sir* lands almost always include the best fields in the village. Hence it is natural to find that the revised acreage rate (Re. 1-4-7) is somewhat higher than the revised acreage rate payable by ordinary tenants (Re. 1-2-1). The fact that the deduced rent of the area sub-let is well within the sub-rent obtained by the *malguzars* shows clearly that the valuation of *sir* is not excessive. I may note here that the figures in column 4 of Table IX do not include any valuation of rents in kind, and in no case has *sir* land been valued at more than its deduced rent. Wherever the figure in column 3 exceeds that in column 4, of this table, this is due to the fact that part of the *sir* sub-let is held on rent payable in kind or without rent, and must not be supposed to show that *sir* land has been over-assessed. For example, in the Pithoria Group (No. 9, Khurai Tahsil), the rental value at the sanctioned rates is Rs. 55-13-0, but the cash rent actually recovered is only Re. 1. In all 40-33 acres of *sir* land are sub-let in this group; but only 15 of an acre is sub-let for a cash rent. The rest is either given out on rents in kind (6-93 acres) or let out rent-free (33-25 acres). I do not think that in any case the sub-rent was found to be less than the deduced rent. The land held by dependants and servants has been valued at Rs. 33,750-11-0, which falls short of its deduced rental (Rs. 34,499-7-0) by about 2 per cent. The incidence per acre in this case is Re. 1-1-3, which is less than the rate to be paid by ordinary tenants (Re. 1-2-1).

C.—MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

122. The miscellaneous or *siwai* income, as it is called, is mainly derived from the *malguzari* forest and from sale of grass and fruits or the leasing of tanks.

The *malguzars* do not keep, or at any rate do not produce, any accurate accounts of their miscellaneous income, and are generally averse to giving correct information about it. Efforts were made to ascertain the income as accurately possible, and then a substantial allowance was made for fluctuations in the amount of receipts. The actual receipts at the time of re-settlement amounted to Rs. 24,079-2-8, and the assumed average annual income is Rs. 16,875-6-0 (Table VIII).

The only group in which the assumed average income exceeds the income recorded in the year of re-settlement is the Kanjia Group. Here some of the malguzars have thrown land out of cultivation in the pursuit of pastoral profits. The grazing value of their villages had to be taken into account, and hence it is that the assumed average *siwai* income in this group is in excess of the income recorded in the year of re-settlement.

The area under malguzari forest and scrub-jungle is 681,187·39 acres, and the assumed average income from miscellaneous sources falls at less than 5 pies per acre.

123. The following table shows in a comparative form the gross assets at present and those shown by the records of the former settlement :—

	At last settlement.			New settlement.		
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Malik-makbuzas' payments ...	...	...	...	*10,32,979	13	7
Tenants' rental ...	...	...	...	10,70,942	0	6
Rental value of <i>sir</i> , <i>khudhasht</i> and land held by privileged tenants ...	1,68,877	5	5	*3,23,623	7	0
				3,06,244	0	0
Siwai income ...	11,025	4	0	*17,247	14	0
				16,875	6	0
Total ...	8,97,745	1	4	*13,73,851	2	7
				13,94,161	6	6

The figures marked with an asterisk are the figures actually announced. They differ from the sanctioned figures as changes had occurred between the preparation of assessment papers and the announcement of rents and revenue, and these changes had to be allowed for. The assets announced exceed the assets of the old settlement by Rs. 4,76,106-1-3, or 53 per cent. The full revenue fixed at the former settlement was Rs. 4,63,880-7-6 (Table I, column 3), which absorbed a little less than 52 per cent. of the total assets.

124. At the present settlement malik-makbuzas' lands have been separately assessed. The malguzars entered into an agreement to collect and pay into the treasury the sums fixed on these plots, and are allowed to retain a drawback on these payments by way of remuneration for their trouble in making the collection. The drawback varies from 5 to 20 per cent. of the payments. The revenue payable by the malguzars is calculated on the gross assets *minus* the malik-makbuzas' payments. The revised revenue sanctioned amounts to Rs. 6,95,895-1-6, which absorbs rather less than 51 per cent. of the announced assets. In only three groups did the sanctioned revenue absorb more than 52 per cent. of the revised assets as sanctioned, while in 8 groups it absorbed 51 per cent. In the remaining 19 groups 50 per cent. or less was taken, the lowest assessment being in the case of the Chandrapur Group (Khurai Tahsil, No. 8), where the percentage taken was 47.

125. The gross revised revenue of the district as sanctioned exceeds the revenue payable prior to revision (Rs. 4,70,137-15-0) by Rs. 2,25,757-2-6, or 4 per cent., while, as has already been pointed out, the assets have increased by nearly 52 per cent. At last settlement the malguzars were left with a cash *puca* of Rs. 2,64,987-4-5 from tenants' payments and *siwai* income *plus* 135,782 acres of *sir* land; while under the revised assessment they will be left

with Rs. 3,54,332-10-1 in cash and 138,923 acres *sir* land *plus* 72,589-37 acres *khudkasht*. If the rental value of the home-farm area is included, the present balance will be Rs. 6,77,956-1-1, as against Rs. 4,33,864-9-10 of the previous settlement. Thus the *malguzars* have been left now 56 per cent. more than they were given then, and in this calculation no account has been taken of the cultivating profits of their home-farm.

126. The revised revenue falls at the rate of 10 annas 3 pies per acre on the area in cultivation, while the revenue prior to revision fell at the rate of 10 annas 5 pies per acre on the area in cultivation at last settlement.

Revenue assign-
ments.

127. The revenue assigned to *muafidars*, &c., amounts to Rs. 23,993-12-0. Thus the net revenue realizable will be Rs. 6,71,901-5-6.

SECTION VI.

MATTERS INCIDENTAL TO ASSESSMENT.

Patwaris.

128. At the last settlement the *patwari* arrangements were revised and their circles re-adjusted to some extent in order to equalize the remuneration, and, as far as practicable, bring villages forming one circle into proximity with each other.

The result was that 407 circles were formed. The cash fees payable to *patwaris* amounted to Rs. 26,441-9-7.

The highest remuneration was Rs. 134 and the lowest Rs. 37 per annum. Besides this money payment, the *patwaris* enjoyed other advantages, such as patches of rent-free land, donations of grain at harvest time, and small money payments from cultivators for writing receipts and other documents.

The Settlement Officer found them well trained and, although mostly conversant with Hindi only, a most intelligent and trustworthy body of village servants. In 1886 the arrangements were revised and the number of circles was increased to 420. The *malguzars'* cash payments were collected into the treasury and thence disbursed.

The tenants continued to make their payments direct to the *patwaris*. It was found that the number of circles was too large, and they have now been reduced to 387. This entailed many changes, though 229 of the old circles remained absolutely untouched; 40 were absorbed and 7 new circles were opened.

The minimum pay under the arrangement of 1886 was Rs. 89 per annum, and has now been raised to Rs. 100 per annum, while the maximum in 1886 was Rs. 150 per annum, and will now be Rs. 120 per annum. The average pay has been raised from Rs. 100 to less than Rs. 104 per annum.

The *malguzars* have now to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the land revenue as *patwari* cess, while the tenants (including *malik-makbuzas*) pay 3 pies per rupee of rental. Wherever a *malguzar* has given the *patwari* land rent-free in lieu of service, he is allowed to set-off the rental value of that land against the amount payable as *patwari* cess. The demand on account of *patwari* cess is Rs. 24,400, from which Rs. 1,980, rental value of service land, has to be deducted. The estimated receipts from tenants' payments, after allowing a margin for possible short collection, amount to Rs. 10,106-13-0. Where the remuneration of any circle appeared too large it has been reduced, but arrangements have been made to allow the present incumbent to draw pay at the old rate as long as he holds the circle. The *patwaris* will still continue to collect the fees due from tenants direct, as this will tend to keep the two classes in touch and to ensure that the tenants' receipt books are regularly kept up. The *malguzars'* payments will be made into the treasury with the second instalment of land revenue.

129. A certain sum has been set apart from which deserving *patwaris* may be given special allowances as a reward for good work. Unless some such provision were made it would be impossible to reward a *patwari*, without transferring him to a better-paid circle—a step which entails loss of local knowledge.

The patwaris will be supervised by a staff of 13 Revenue Inspectors with a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records over them.

The number of Revenue Inspectors' circles has thus been increased by one.

The patwaris as a body are not lacking in intelligence and in knowledge of their circles, and have on the whole worked hard and well during settlement operations.

130. At the 30 years' settlement it was found necessary to take steps to define the status and perquisites of village watchmen in the district. On this head the Settlement Officer wrote as follows:—

Village Watchmen—Kotwars.

The first proceeding was to abolish the system of money payments which had been imposed in recent years by District Officers, and at the time of adjustment of rents opportunity was taken to allow malguzars and cultivators to arrange the perquisites of kotwars according to custom and their own ideas of what was best. In all instances the headmen were instructed that kotwars were in future to be considered village institutions, the appointment resting with the malguzars, and the incumbent removeable on the requisition of the community for proved misconduct. At the time of adjustment of rents on the back of the "Chittha Khationi" the perquisites in grain, &c., payable by each cultivator was entered and attested and, lastly, the remuneration of kotwars, as agreed by the parties interested, has been entered in the village wajib-ul-arz. I have experienced no difficulties in arranging for the remuneration of kotwars; the people generally were unanimous in allowing them certain perquisites in grain, &c., according to the extent of their holdings, and which the kotwars consider sufficient. In no instance has remuneration been made a charge upon the estate, or any deduction allowed from the fiscal demand for their support.

In regard to hereditary, or as they are termed generally "Maorusi" kotwars, their position has clearly been defined in the wajib-ul-arz, *viz.*, that they are exempt from summary dismissal, but that a malguzar can dismiss a kotwar for a real fault, or for disobeying his lawful orders, but not on his (the malguzar's) mere pleasure. Also if the majority of the village object to such kotwar being dismissed, the Deputy Commissioner must exercise his discretion in allowing such dismissal; but that in the main the weight should be inclined towards the malguzar's view as he is the responsible party.

At a later period it was found necessary to bring the kotwars more under the control of the district authority and deal more directly with them and not with the malguzars. The kotwars have still continued to work as private servants of the malguzars, their remuneration being generally scanty, if their general honesty and hard work is borne in mind. In 1891 fresh rules were issued under Section 147-A of the Land Revenue Act, defining their position and duty. At the revision of settlement it was decided to leave the kotwar as a village servant whose pay should be made up of contributions from the malguzars and tenants of the village or villages under his charge. The contributions from tenants were fixed in cash, and the malguzars were also directed to pay cash, unless they had granted the kotwar a sufficient plot of land rent-free in return for his services. It will be seen therefore that the system of money payments, which was abolished at the 30 years' settlement, has again been reverted to. The number of the kotwars to be appointed for any village or group of villages, the sum required for the kotwars' remunerations, and the manner in which this sum should be distributed between the malguzars and tenants were fixed by the Settlement Department; but in cases where a reduction or increase of the number of kotwars was thought necessary, the district authorities were referred to, and decided who should be dismissed or appointed as the case may be. The rules issued for the guidance of the Settlement Officer are as follows:—

- (1) The first step is to fix the number of kotwars to a village or the number of villages to a kotwar, and the approximate remuneration to be provided. Generally a minimum per kotwar of Rs. 36 is to be aimed at.
- (2) The next step is, in cases where there are two or more villages or mahals in the kotwar's charge, to distribute the remuneration fixed under Rule (1) between such villages or mahals. It should be apportioned between them in the ratio of their land revenue.

- (3) Then follows the assessment of the remuneration or share of remuneration to be contributed by each village or mahal. There are two methods of assessment, according as—

- (a) the rental value of *sir* and *khudkasht* is equal to or exceeds one-third of the ryoti payments including malik-makbuzas; and
(b) the rental value of *sir* and *khudkasht* is less than a third.

NOTE.—When two or more villages or mahals are allotted to one kotwar, they should be separately assessed under this rule, according as they fall into case (a) or case (b) to produce the share of the kotwar's remuneration allotted under Rule (2).

- (4) (a-1) Add the rental value of *sir* and *khudkasht* to the ryoti payments, and determine what rate per rupee will suffice to bring out approximately the remuneration or share of remuneration decided upon.
(a-2) Take one-quarter of the product as the malguzar's minimum payment, or if the rental value of the kotwar's service land exceeds this sum, take such rental value as the malguzar's minimum payment.
(5) (b-1) Take a little less than a quarter of the remuneration to be provided as the malguzar's minimum payment (unless there are any special reasons for assessing him to a smaller share) or, if the rental value of the service land exceeds the sum, take the rental value of the service land as the malguzar's minimum payment.
(b-2) Set the balance of the remuneration to be provided against the total ryoti payments (including malik-makbuzas'), and determine what rate per rupee will suffice to bring out the balance.
(6) Enter up the wajib-ul-arz as follows—
(After giving the number and names of the kotwars and details of any villages or mahals sharing them):—

In place of all present dues the kotwars will receive fees from tenants and malik-makbuzas at the rate of _____ per rupee of rent or revenue paid by them, and also fees from malguzars at the same rate on the rental value of *sir* and *khudkasht*: provided that the malguzars shall not pay less than _____ per annum from which shall, however, be deducted the rental value of the kotwar's service land.

131. At the 30 years' settlement 1,707 kotwars were found working in 1,900 villages; many of these villages were uninhabited, and some were taken up as Government jungle. At the time of the revision of the settlement 1,877 kotwars were found to be working, receiving as remuneration Rs. 38,800-14-0, or on an average Rs. 20-11-0 per annum each. On revision it was found possible to reduce the number to 1,523 and increase their emoluments to Rs. 55,299-9-9 which works out to Rs. 36-5-0 per annum for each kotwar. It has not been possible to work up to the minimum of Rs. 36 per annum in all groups; but in every group the average remuneration of this deserving class of servants has been raised very much above the former figure.

Village administration paper—Wajib-ul-arz.

132. Many of the provisions of the old wajib-ul-arz have been superseded by subsequent legislation or have become obsolete, and have consequently been omitted from the revised form. The remaining provisions have been brought together and re-cast where necessary in order to make their meaning more clear or to bring the terms into accordance with the present law, but they agree substantially with those at present in force. A copy of the revised administration paper is appended to this report. Clause 4, which binds the malguzars in their dealings with the ryots to abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act, is new. Such a clause may appear supererogatory as the malguzars are already legally bound to do what it imposes upon them; but it has been inserted in order to enable Government to interpose (under Section 123 of the Land Revenue Act) on the executive side in cases of oppression, instead of having to leave it to the ryots to put the malguzar into court.

The register of revenue-free grants.

133. A register of lands which are held free of revenue, either in whole or in part, was compiled in the prescribed form and brought up to date. The

grants for each tahsil are registered separately in four sections according as they are—

- (a) For life or lives.
- (b) For a fixed period.
- (c) Subject to definite and particular condition.
- (d) Subject to indefinite conditions or to no conditions.

The preparation of this register was a very difficult and troublesome matter and took up much time. The work had not been completed when I was transferred from the district, but was subsequently brought to a close by Mr (now Rai Bahadur) Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.

134. The question whether lessees should be granted the protected status under Section 65-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act was most important in the case of lessees in the Etawah Group. Here all the malguzari villages (25 whole and 2 half villages) of the talukdar of Etawah were leased to thekadars. In 11 cases the thekadars applied for the protected status, and 7 out of the 11 were in possession at last settlement. They had then put in claims to proprietary rights, but after full consideration their claims were negatived. The talukdar on the present occasion objected strongly to the grant of the protected status to the lessees. He considered that such a grant would detract from his own dignity and position and would leave him with merely a money-charge on the villages. He further contended that if we made such a grant, we should virtually go behind the award of proprietary rights in his favour at the last settlement. On the other hand, the thekadars felt very sour at the idea of being turned out of their villages. In nearly all cases they were given malik-makbuza, absolute-occupancy or occupancy rights in the large areas which they cultivated at the 30 years' settlement, and these rights they still held. Over and above this they have taken up extensive areas as *sir* and *khudkasht* during the period of settlement. This land they would have had to give up on the termination of their leases. The talukdar was on bad terms with his lessees and the question altogether was one which it was very difficult to decide fairly and in such a way as to give satisfaction to both parties. After full consideration, the Chief Commissioner decided that the protected status should not be conferred upon these lessees if the talukdar agreed to the grant of tenant right to them in part or whole of the area held by them as *sir* or *khudkasht*. The compromise was accepted by the talukdar and the question was finally disposed of on these lines.

Protection of lessees (Section 65-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act).

SECTION VII.

ANNOUNCEMENT WORK.

135. The revised assessments were announced in the five marginally-noted groups before the interruption of settlement operations in 1894. It was intended that the assessments should have effect from 1st July 1893, and should run up to the 30th June 1907 in the groups of the Khurai Tahsil, and for a year longer in the groups of the Saugor Tahsil.

Announcement of revised assessments.

The revised assessments of the other groups were announced as they were completed, and the settlement runs as follows:—

From 1st July 1895 to 30th June 1907.	From 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1907.	From 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1908.	From 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1909.	From 1st July 1897 to 30th June 1907.	From 1st July 1897 to 30th June 1909.
<i>Khurai Tahsil.</i> Barodia ... Jharrai ... Khimlasi ... Eran ... Etawa ... <i>Banda Tahsil.</i> Bhera ... Dhamoni ... Jenai ...	<i>Khurai Tahsil.</i> Kanjia ... <i>Banda Tahsil.</i> Shahgarh ...	<i>Saugor Tahsil.</i> Surkhi ... Jaisinagar ... Dhana ... Saugor ...	<i>Rehli Tahsil.</i> Kesli ... Bharrai ... Rehli ... Gourjhamar ... Naharmow ...	<i>Khurai Tahsil.</i> Pithoria ...	<i>Rehli Tahsil.</i> Garhakota ... Deori ... Chhirrai ...

Thus the settlement of the Khurai and Banda Tahsils will expire in 1907, of the Saugor Tahsil in 1908, and of the Rehli Tahsil in 1909.

136. At the time of announcement rent-rates were brought up to date and rental certificates distributed, the entries in the village administration paper regarding the rights and customs of each village and the kotwari arrangements were revised, and in the cases where both superior and inferior proprietary rights existed, enquiries were made into the matter in which the profits of the village should be divided between the superior and inferior proprietors. At last settlement the sum to be paid by the inferior to the superior proprietor was generally expressed as a percentage of the revenue and included cesses or not as the case might be. Usually the officer who decided the case gave no reasons in his proceedings for fixing the payment at the figure which he adopted. Under the rules now laid down the officer holding the enquiry is to ascertain—(1) the profits of the village at last settlement; (2) the percentage of profits represented by the sum paid to the superior proprietor. In the next place, he ascertains the profits of the village according to the revised assessment by deducting the revenue and cesses from the total assets, and then proceeds to divide these profits as he thinks best between the superior and inferior proprietors, keeping in view the arrangement made at last settlement. He then explains the proposed division of profits to the parties concerned, and records any objection or remarks which they may have to offer, and submits the proceedings for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

137. Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the announcement proceedings to explain to all tenants and malguzars their rights and duties under the law, and more especially to impress upon the ordinary tenants that they are no longer tenants-at-will, are not liable to arbitrary enhancement of rents or ejectment from their holdings, and can, if they choose, obtain occupancy rights on paying to their malguzar a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their annual rent. The terms of the revised village administrations paper were also read and explained in detail to the malguzars and tenants.

Progressive enhancement of the revenue.

138. It was recognized that the district required some breathing-time in which to discharge those debts which it had contracted in consequence of bad harvests. I have already pointed out that on resumption of settlement operations in 1895, it was decided that enhancements of rent and revenue must be made on a more lenient scale than had originally been contemplated. It was felt that further consideration ought to be shown both to tenants and malguzars. It was not possible to introduce a scheme of progressive rent, as any such scheme would have been not only far too complicated to be workable, but would also have been contrary to the provisions of the tenancy law. The rents due on the rabi harvest of 1894 were suspended throughout the district. One-third of this, which was due in July 1895, was remitted, and it was decided that wherever the revised settlement was brought into force, the balance of the suspended rent should be remitted in favour of every tenant, irrespective of whether this or that particular rent was enhanced or not under the revision. The rabi average instalment over the district as a whole was 60 per cent., so that every tenant, had the settlement not been revised, would, during the years 1896 and 1897, have had to pay one-third of this instalment, or on an average 20 per cent. above his annual rental, whether that rental were high or low. By the revision of settlement only those tenants had to pay an increase on their former annual rental whose rents were less than fair rents, and every man whose rent was already fair had his arrears remitted to him. The revision of the settlement thus relieved a large number of cultivators from the burden of their arrears, and in the case of the rest merely substituted an enhancement of rent for arrears of rent on those whose payments were inadequate. So far as the tenants were concerned, the idea was that each man should start with a clean sheet and on a fair rent.

As regards the malguzars, it was possible to give them breathing-time by the introduction of progressive assessments. The method by which the increments could best be adjusted to the different circumstances of each village, and the steps by which its introduction should be graduated were carefully considered. Two schemes seemed feasible; according to the first, the revenue would be raised

by the amount of rent enhancement (being the addition made at the re-settlement to the income of the malguzars) *plus* a small addition calculated at, say, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., either—

- (1) on the previous revenue ; or
- (2) on the previous net profits.

A second scheme was a rougher one, based however on the same general principle of an all-round increment of 25 per cent. on the gross revenue, irrespective of the amount of rent enhancement imposed at the revision.

139. The comparative effect of these schemes can be best judged of from an example:—If there are two villages, *A* and *B*, with assets of Rs. 400 and present revenue of Rs. 100, and in *A* the Rs. 400 comprises Rs. 50 as rent enhancement imposed at revision, in *B* rents had already risen and no enhancement is imposed.

The ultimate revised revenue in both villages to be gradually worked up to is Rs. 200. Then the effect of the two net schemes in the two villages would be as follows:—

SCHEME I.				
	Present revenue.	Rent enhancement.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increment on present revenue.	First year's revised revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A	100	+ 50	+ 12 8 0	= 162 8 0
B	100	...	+ 12 8 0	= 112 8 0

SCHEME II.				
	Present revenue.	Rent enhancement.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increment on present net profits.	First year's revised revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A	100	+ 50	+ 31 4 0	= 181 4 0
B	100	Nil.	+ 37 8 0	= 137 8 0

Under the gross system, on the other hand, the first year's revenue would both in *A* and *B* be Rs. 125. It was felt that the people would not easily appreciate the violent differences in treatment by which one village could have a balance of Rs. 237-8-0 and the other a balance of Rs. 287-8-0, or (under the other net scheme) one would have a balance of Rs. 218-12-0 and the other Rs. 262-8-0. Under the gross system it is true that one would gain Rs. 25 by the re-settlement and the other lose Rs. 25, but the balance of each would be Rs. 275 alike, and each would understand that he was enhanced by four annas in the rupee and that a similar proportion of his assets was being taken as revenue.

Again, under the net scheme, the propriety of the arrangement would be upset by any rise or fall in the assets between assessment and announcement, which under the gross system this would not be the case.

But the greatest objection to the net scheme was perceived to lie in this. Its claim to fairness depends on its lowering the present balance by the same actual amount in two given villages of identical assets. In the case of two estates of several villages it could not work out fairly unless the estates, as a whole, were considered. This would have been in Saugor a most complex affair, as estates consisted of several small imperfectly divided pattis in various villages, so that in calculating the revenue demand of a single village it might be possible to arrive at the total increment of a village only after a minute calculation according to the different methods appropriate to each patti.

140. After giving weight to all these considerations, it was decided that the system of graduation, based on the gross enhancement, was unquestionably preferable. It was simpler to work, simpler for accounts, and simpler for the people to understand, and on the whole very equitable.

141. The preliminary question as to the method by which the progressive increment should be graduated being decided, it was further settled that the increment should be spread over several years in such a way that the largest enhancements should not come into force till the 5th year, and that we should take up to 25 per cent. in 1896 and 1897; up to 50 per cent. in 1898; up to 100 per cent. in 1899, and anything over 100 per cent. in 1900. Thus, in the case of a village in which assets are Rs. 540 and the revenue demand is being raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 270, the revenue will rise as follows:—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
125	125	150	200	270

The gradations are very gentle at first, but this was considered most essential in the circumstances of the district. It was hoped that by the time the later increments came into force, the people might, with average fortune, have largely recovered from the effects of scarcity.

The final rise in the revenue is nothing to the rise which would have occurred under normal circumstances, for in that case the revenue would certainly have been raised from Rs. 100 to not less than Rs. 250 in such a village.

142. In those villages in which the old assessment remained in force during the revenue year 1896-97, the old revenue *plus* a $\frac{1}{3}$ rd instalment of the revenue due on account of the suspended rabi kist of 1894 was taken during that year. This amounted on an average to an increase of 20 per cent. on the old demand, and the increment was graduated as follows:—

			Per cent.
1896	...	... Old revenue + arrears of	... 20
1897	...	... Do. + enhancement up to	... 25
1898	...	... Do. + do.	... 50

and thereafter as in the rest of the district, that is to say, villages in which the revised assessment did not come into force till 1897 were to pay in 1896, in the form of an instalment of suspended revenue, 20 per cent. in excess of their old revenue instead of a 25 per cent. enhancement under the graduation scheme. This arrangement made the treatment of the whole district as equal as it was possible to make it.

PART III.

CONCLUSION.

Cost of settlement. 143. The following statement shows the cost of the cadastral survey and settlement of the Saugor District from 1st October 1887 to 30th September 1897:—

Salaries of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Salaries of Superintendent and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Salaries of Clerks and servants and Patwaris paid from Settlement Funds.	Travelling Allowances.	CONTINGENCIES.					GRAND TOTAL.
				Wages of Chalmen.	Rewards to Patwaris.	Purchase of Forms and Instruments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,22,522 15 6	46,332 0 7	25,611 12 0	15,195 14 7	47,222 13 10	7,961 9 2	7,892 5 3	40,611 4 1	1,03,688 2 4	3,21,651 2 5

Besides this, a sum of Rs. 8,300-5-5 was expended in the year ending 30th September 1887, thus bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 3,21,651-2-5, or Rs. 100-11-3 per square mile of malguzari area.

The cadastral survey cost Rs. 1,16,514-5-5, or Rs. 36-7-8 per square mile, and the assessment operations cost Rs. 2,05,136-13-0, or Rs. 64-3-7 per square mile. This latter part of the settlement operations was expensive, because, as I have already explained, much of the statistical work which had been already done had to be practically done over again when settlement operations were re-started in 1895.

144. The cadastral survey was carried out under the guidance of Mr. ^{Services of Officers.} Swiney, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The attestation and village inspection work was taken up by Mr. C. R. Cleveland, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, in 1892. He was assisted by Messrs. Gajraj Singh and Kishan Prashad, Assistant Settlement Officers. In the following year the two latter officers were replaced by Messrs. Muhammad Amin and Kanhayalal, while Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer, was transferred from Damoh to aid in the announcement of the revised assessments. Mr. Gajraj Singh rejoined later on, and Mr. Jwala Prasad replaced Mr. Kanhayalal, and settlement operations were stopped. In 1894, however, Mr. Cleveland and Messrs. Muhammad Amin and Jwala Prasad left the district, Mr. Gajraj Singh being placed in charge of the office.

In 1895, I was posted to the district as Settlement Officer and remained in charge until March 1897, except for three months during the rains of 1896, when Mr. Gajraj Singh held charge. Messrs. Jwala Prasad and Abdul Ghani were the other assistants. The latter was replaced by Mr. B. Jagannath. Mr. Gajraj Singh wound up the proceedings after I left. I considered myself most fortunate in having the services of this able, intelligent and trustworthy assistant placed at my disposal. To bring the assessment statistics of nearly every tenant's holding in the district up to date was a thankless and laborious task, in grappling with which Mr. Gajraj Singh's labour was unremitting. His extensive and detailed local knowledge was also freely placed at my disposal, and was of the greatest assistance to me in framing my assessments. I am delighted to see that Mr. Gajraj Singh has been subsequently given the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction, and that he has lately been put in charge of an important Feudatory State.

I am also indebted to Messrs. Jwala Prasad and B. Jagannath for the manner in which they carried out the work entrusted to them.

The Superintendent of Land Records, Sirdar Jawahir Singh, also deserves praise for his energetic work. Towards the end of my stay in the district I noticed that the constant exposure and toil had told considerably even on his fine physique, but he never spared himself.

The Revenue Inspectors and the staff of the statistical deserve commendations for the steadiness with which they worked.

Lastly, I have to explain the delay in the submission of this report. The bulk of it was written by me before I left the Saugor District. The part relating to the revised assessment had to stand over until the final figures could be obtained. The statement for the district as a whole could not be compiled until December 1897, and reached me just when I had taken charge of Mandla, a district which had suffered, perhaps the most severely of any, in these Provinces during the famine of 1896-97, and in which therefore I found plenty to do. In April 1898 I was transferred to Jubbulpore, a large district and entirely new to me. I held charge for six months, during which I could not find time to complete the report, and then had to take a year's leave. On my return in October 1899, I was posted to Narsinghpur District, which was supposed to be in a critical condition, and until lately had no leisure to complete this report.

NARSINGHPUR :
The 18th February 1901. }

E. A. DEBRETT,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDICES.



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List of Appendices.

STATEMENT I.—Former and present rovenus demand.

„ II.—Area in cultivation classed by soils and positions.

„ III.—Cropped area classed by crops.

„ IV.—Total Village area.

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„ VI.—Details of malik-makbuzas' and tenants' payments.

„ VII.—Details of rates per acre of former and revised ryoti payments.

„ VIII.—Siwai income.

„ IX.—Valuation of sir and khudkasht lands and of lands held by privileged tenants.

„ X.—Total assets former and as revised.

„ XI.—Revised assessment.

„ XII.—Assessment comparison.

„ XIII.—Gross and net revised revenue.

FORM XIV.—Revised form of village customs-roll (wajib-ul-arz).

TABLE I.—Detail of Revenue Demand prior to Re-Settlement.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	LAND REVENUE DEMAND.		Remarks.
		As fixed at former Settlement.	As fixed at time of Re-Settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5
	KHURAI TAHSIL.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kanjia	19,311 1 0	19,475 1 0	
2	Etawa	9,225 0 0	9,266 0 1	
3	Eran	4,887 8 0	4,901 10 9	
4	Jharai	11,252 0 0	11,457 9 1	
5	Khurai	10,155 0 0	10,091 1 5	
6	Khimlasa	19,589 0 0	20,901 0 10	
7	Barodia	12,231 0 0	12,338 14 6	
8	Chandrapur	13,774 0 0	14,156 9 2	
9	Pithoria	3,130 0 0	3,255 13 3	
	Total for the Tahsil	1,03,554 9 0	1,05,843 12 1	
	BANDA TAHSIL.			
1	Dhamoni	2,966 8 0	3,013 8 0	
2	Binaika	15,343 0 0	15,356 15 5	
3	Shahgarh	11,190 0 0	11,930 12 0	
4	Bhera	22,382 0 0	22,422 0 5	
	Total for the Tahsil	51,886 8 0	52,723 3 10	
	SAUGOR TAHSIL.			
1	Naryaoli	23,935 12 0	24,268 10 6	
2	Jhila	15,346 2 0	15,510 15 0	
3	Sewan	13,490 8 0	13,763 13 0	
4	Jaisingnagar	8,860 12 0	8,898 15 0	
5	Surkhi	37,121 0 0	37,232 4 0	
6	Saugor	24,097 4 0	23,763 6 3	
7	Dhana	37,223 5 0	37,306 14 5	
	Total for the Tahsil	1,60,079 11 0	1,60,764 14 2	
	REHLI TAHSIL.			
1	Garhakota	34,235 2 0	34,437 3 2	
2	Rehli	31,753 9 6	31,953 15 10	
	Chhirari	16,256 4 0	16,246 11 0	
	Gourjhamar	9,890 11 0	10,000 9 0	
	Naharnow	11,181 0 0	11,373 3 0	
	Deori	23,541 5 0	24,176 1 0	
	Kesli	17,712 12 0	18,696 12 0	
	Bharrai	3,789 0 0	3,921 9 11	
	Total for the Tahsil	1,48,359 11 6	1,50,806 0 11	
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	4,63,880 7 6	4,70,137 15 0	

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarba.	Bhandhia.	Baudhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kanjia	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		Mar	5'58	...	...	...	4'16	...	...	...	9'74
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	108'86	360'77	53'28	41'55	286'64	59'31	...	6,099'39	7,009'80
		Of which geunra	3'54	...	...	...	11'17	...	...	30'64	45'35
		Mund II	30'98	1,512'45	118'70	433'10	823'03	24'34	...	12,818'24	15,762'84
		Of which geunra	87'12	112'17	1'97	...	6'86	...	...	131'87	340'90
		Raiyan	28'41	66'68	12'74	97'94	16'99	6'00	...	1,169'12	1,414'88
		Of which geunra	2'41	...	1'00	...	...	...	73'11	28'88	106'38
		Kabar	6'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'37	49'08
		Of which geunra	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	2'32
		Rathia	8'59	88'87	3'44	33'20	...	...	...	421'22	558'13
		Of which geunra	...	1'05	...	...	...	...	...	1'43	2'43
		Patarua	4'88	23'33	1'65	32'50	...	...	...	105'10	172'55
		Of which geunra	1'30	82	...	...	28	...	5'00	11'40	18'30
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	100'71	2,096'90	189'81	638'38	1,111'82	80'65	...	20,666'44	24,973'71
		Total Geunra	106'48	113'54	2'97	...	18'31	...	78'63	204'20	624'11
2	Etawah	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		Mar	64'14	1'26	...	...	19'59	...	...	709'78	794'75
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'41	5'41
		Mund I	223'01	1,200'84	35'32	5'18	24'37	60'08	2'45	8,542'51	10,182'78
		Of which geunra	35'98	2'33	...	...	12'00	8'33	...	120'87	179'81
		Mund II	32'89	1,289'50	24'78	37'60	1'00	6'63	...	3,405'59	4,897'96
		Of which geunra	5'00	10'92	...	...	1'58	...	...	79'83	97'38
		Raiyan	...	2'05	...	...	...	...	...	8'24	10'89
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kabar	51	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	301'56	303'07
		Of which geunra	1'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'22	11'68
		Rathia	6'04	3'31	...	...	...	...	...	110'40	119'75
		Of which geunra	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	11'33	11'95
		Patarua	19	4'29	...	...	...	...	...	6'78	11
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'03	3
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	18	5'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Of which geunra	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Total	326'96	2,607'97	60'08	42'78	44'06	75'71	2'45	13,174'83	18,335'74
		Total Geunra	42'43	14'35	...	...	13'58	8'38	...	230'79	309'62

According to Soils, Positions, &c.

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crops.	Grand Total (of columns 12, 17, 23 and 29).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
res.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
JIL.											
...	54	204	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	1292
...
126	4408	9561	154	14307	051	...	...	...	51	17012	732350
...	822	1859	151	2632	...	...	606	...	606	275	8050
...	12181	10327	2022	24530	1049	6300	054	...	7494	529134	2137432
89	7512	5600	154	13358	638	1898	18	...	2550	2480	59387
12	7335	1501	201	9109	...	...	...	...	...	107762	258859
...	2415	854	311	3380	...	812	...	...	812	5894	20724
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
...	16108	879	...	16981	40	...	...	...	40	104412	178754
...	1177	228	...	1408	...	...	...	...	...	87	1720
271	11209	1511	28	13019	285	8471	89	...	8855	953862	993011
184	9584	2618	422	12808	1230	65029	80	303	67242	14592	96481
...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	186	3152	3318
...	...	...	...	...	...	10615	...	...	10615	537	11052
...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45	147	278
10	465	...	...	481	...	2780	...	...	2788	63	3310
400	60353	24097	2405	77204	1480	16027	143	...	16050	1715501	4308783
283	21975	10769	1038	34064	1766	81718	708	303	84493	24708	194076
...	217	1243	...	1463	...	...	...	...	...	620	81558
...	1897	2568	1210	6371	369	68	...	...	432	357	6701
...	347	1964	...	2311	76	128	...	...	202	47793	1068582
...	813	4081	185	5079	140	532	...	...	672	408	24120
...	483	842	...	1435	750	4504	...	...	5254	273804	770349
...	562	2087	73	2722	1772	2039	...	...	4711	2865	20034
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1080
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600	3300	34107
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	65	1261
...	20	...	...	20	80	190	...	...	220	12499	24714
...	76	84	...	180	91	25	...	...	116	177	1648
...	...	31	...	31	63	5192	...	...	5255	85025	91497
...	191	312	...	503	1106	18024	...	66	19196	4012	24019
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...	565	119	1204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	1077	4183	...	5260	1534	10452	...	...	11086	423220	2074040
...	3239	9122	1474	13835	3479	21613	...	66	23157	7854	77528

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classe

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Eran	Mar	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		Mar	71.46	...	3.78	...	...	...	...	379.01	454.2
		Of which geunra	7.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.65	21.73
		Mund I	82.73	220.18	33.87	...	14.73	...	...	5,311.30	5,677.87
		Of which geunra	13.31	...	.45	...	1.00	...	...	188.07	209.78
		Mund II	3.92	256.33	15.09	...	...	...	...	1,007.14	1,292.08
		Of which geunra	1.59	2.70	.20	...	...	...	...	64.78	69.27
		Rajyan	...	...	.63	...	...	...	...	65.87	66.55
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kabar	4.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	340.89	345.23
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.08	7.08
		Rathia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174.79	174.79
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patarua	...	...	.58	...	...	...	...	16.81	17.39
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.70	2.70
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	102.45	485.09	60.02	...	14.73	...	...	7,235.87	8,018.16
		Total Geunra	21.96	2.70	.68	...	1.00	...	...	279.08	305.44
4	Jharai	Mar	188.04	3.43	4.86	...	9.00	...	...	1,775.04	1,980.97
		Of which geunra	57.39	...	...	...	8.36	...	...	214.67	280.32
		Mund I	166.90	901.79	287.36	238.11	36.25	12.67	54.15	11,843.66	13,520.89
		Of which geunra	20.65	9.84	3.81	...	2.97	...	...	196.40	239.07
		Mund II	11.05	606.73	85.29	472.50	1.51	...	.98	1,916.89	3,097.65
		Of which geunra	5.46	2.72	.87	4.64	...	...	...	82.25	96.94
		Rajyan	8.10	.54	...	4.59	...	...	...	5.50	18.72
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.39	.39
		Kabar	10.37	13.21	5.75	18.30	...	...	.49	369.00	417.12
		Of which geunra	7.03	1.45	.22	...	...	...	...	9.66	18.96
		Rathia	3.53	15.12	6.20	40.86	...	...	...	168.18	228.89
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.17	4.17
		Patarua	...	6.67	.42	22.59	...	...	...	14.88	44.56
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.20	.20
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.63
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	390.12	1,543.49	372.88	796.04	46.76	12.57	55.02	16,082.85	19,304.23
		Total Geunra	90.53	14.01	4.90	4.64	11.33	...	...	507.04	633.05

According to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Barli Land.				Total.	Inferior crops.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 12, 17, 23 and 25).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.			Simple.	
13	14	15	16	17	Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
SIL--(Contd.)											
...	1'67	16'54	...	18'21	...	...	...	...	...	4'64	477'10
...	8'29	18'80	...	28'19	...	...	...	...	...	'15	80'07
...	7'01	4'85	...	11'86	2'00	2'30	'15	...	4'85	157'73	5,852'41
...	4'27	11'51	...	16'08	3'44	8'04	...	...	11'48	1'20	232'53
...	1'05	...	...	1'05	'70	15'22	...	...	15'92	708'08	2,008'73
...	4'37	'75	...	5'12	1'38	14'88	...	...	16'36	8'58	99'33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71'19	137'74
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'10	371'33
...	2'35	...	...	2'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'33
...	...	...	...	...	...	4'20	...	...	4'20	113'90	282'89
...	...	'30	...	'30	'30	1'04	...	...	1'34	2'42	4'08
...	...	'22	...	'22	1'32	3'33	...	...	4'65	219'22	241'48
...	'88	'26	...	1'24	1'03	71'03	...	...	72'09	9'50	85'49
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8'44	...	...	8'44	'30	9'74
...	...	...	...	...	...	4'54	...	...	4'54	...	4'54
...	9'73	21'81	...	31'34	12'43	25'55	'15	...	38'18	1,299'70	9,397'42
...	21'26	32'02	...	53'28	6'18	100'53	...	...	106'71	20'91	488'34
...	'87	14'77	19'89	35'33	...	...	2'02	...	2'02	13'67	12,031'09
'10	38'37	265'10	24'94	325'67	7'25	7'59	'35	...	15'19	'10	621'18
'23	10'34	24'03	23'85	60'98	6'55	14'13	23'08	...	43'76	388'82	14,014'23
...	21'39	24'51	8'20	54'10	12'15	10'23	1'45	...	24'47	6'85	310'09
'20	7'20	9'31	3'90	21'21	5'58	15'98	'97	...	22'53	1,401'27	4,545'86
'18	11'49	3'64	2'82	18'23	2'78	12'31	'79	...	15'89	11'88	141'92
...	'99	...	...	'99	...	...	...	...	...	123'22	142'93
...	1'11	3'67	'49	5'27	1'82	...	...	...	1'82	'81	8'29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'0	...	2'0	52'60	438'92
...	2'58	4'70	...	7'56	'15	'08	...	...	'23	1'39	27'54
...	...	...	...	...	...	'57	...	1'75	2'32	402'90	629'11
...	3'02	...	...	3'02	...	3'71	'72	...	4'43	1'35	12'97
'46	12'27	7'57	1'62	21'92	2'68	18'67	...	...	21'55	1,655'77	1,743'80
'41	19'96	15'18	1'18	36'73	9'51	145'14	...	...	154'65	18'91	210'49
...	...	...	...	...	...	13'89	...	...	13'89	37'14	51'03
...	'19	'26	...	'45	...	47'86	...	...	47'86	11'20	59'81
...	...	...	...	...	'98	...	...	...	'98	...	1'61
...
'88	32'17	56'30	51'06	140'41	15'99	63'24	25'27	1'75	107'25	4,078'39	23,630'28
'75	95'39	317'06	37'73	450'93	34'30	228'92	3'33	...	264'54	52'47	1,499'39

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classes

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandha.	Baudhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Khurai	Mar	64.30	7.90	13.81	...	6.29	47.49	...	1,027.86	1,787.66
		Of which gunra	13.25	.80	...	...	10.60	34.67	...	51.68	111.05
		Mund I	210.33	2,473.10	241.68	27.19	58.91	27.45	...	10,992.90	13,955.40
		Of which gunra	30.90	14.91	2.35	...	31.82	5.64	...	175.15	260.77
		Mund II	38.42	1,391.19	108.89	85.31	7.27	...	...	2,735.71	4,399.56
		Of which gunra	6.63	27.99	...	1.00	2.86	...	...	145.23	183.70
		Raiyan	20.87	37.04	16.71	68.89	.90	...	...	154.49	298.90
		Of which gunra	4.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.82	6.70
		Kabar	17.03	61.45	19.12	1.08	5.58	...	...	1,002.15	1,136.30
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.16	4.16
		Rathia	5.97	32.43	2.80	8.00	3.16	...	...	163.04	215.40
		Of which gunra	1.20	1.79	...	...	...	...	...	7.21	10.20
		Patarua	...	7.84	...	2.86	...	...	...	40.88	51.08
		Of which gunra	1.22	1.39	...	...	...	...	...	8.55	11.16
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	1.48	...	...	...	...	3.00	4.48
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	362.92	3,960.05	404.24	193.10	80.01	74.94	...	16,709.73	21,786.86
		Total Gunra	57.55	49.87	2.35	1.00	45.28	40.31	...	394.80	587.87
6	Khimlasa	Mar	33.11	1.43	...	...	1.22	...	...	349.54	384.30
		Of which gunra	0.14	...	...	...	.68	...	...	24.98	34.60
		Mund I	352.35	1,209.55	291.40	59.78	102.06	21.45	...	18,049.19	20,142.70
		Of which gunra	17.83	2.38	...	...	16.85	...	...	278.20	314.20
		Mund II	44.74	1,601.99	220.82	67.27	54.23	6.74	...	6,860.34	8,846.15
		Of which gunra	8.24	5.14	1.74	...	.72	...	...	119.29	135.15
		Raiyan	22.77	45.22	4.49	23.15	6.00	2.70	...	754.12	886.44
		Of which gunra	...	1.20	...	...	2.03	...	...	16.93	19.16
		Kabar	6.36	29.36	9.21	5.40	...	...	...	618.22	663.55
		Of which gunra	1.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.64	13.85
		Rathia	13.31	6.87	.22	...	...	4.57	...	191.18	210.77
		Of which gunra	3.47	...	...	...	.46	...	...	4.30	6.23
		Patarua	1.61	14.97	1.04	...	...	...	...	63.01	66.66
		Of which gunra	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	2.82	20.62	22.94
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	3.44	...	...	...	...	...	.62	1.06
		Of which gunra	...	1.00	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
		Total	474.25	2,972.83	527.17	155.00	163.51	35.46	...	26,872.22	31,201.40
		Total Gunra	41.79	9.72	1.74	...	21.74	...	2.82	475.97	553.77

According to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crops.	Grand Total (of columns 12, 17, 22 and 23).
Tikra.	Baman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
res.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
SIL.—(Contd.)											
...	3.07	8.65	12.08	24.40	...	...	...	...	...	18.35	1,808.40
...	12.24	103.56	60.07	175.87	.69	2.00	...	...	2.69	7.14	296.79
...	4.32	18.61	.24	23.17	2.68	2.09	.22	...	4.99	503.33	14,546.95
...	22.12	59.61	9.38	91.11	1.19	13.70	...	...	14.89	32.39	399.16
...	4.77	13.45	...	18.22	1.10	19.28	.25	...	20.61	2,209.52	6,614.94
23	10.00	14.04	6.66	31.12	13.28	44.05	1.35	...	58.68	45.57	319.05
...	...	7.44	...	7.44	...	...	...	...	...	159.12	465.46
...	2.59	5.82	...	8.41	...	1.43	...	...	1.43	4.08	20.71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.89	1,162.27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	5.16
...	.65	1.76	...	2.41	.60	.40	...	...	1.00	177.87	396.77
...	.14	2.50	.73	3.37	.34	...	...	...	.34	1.16	15.13
...	5.42	7.62	...	12.94	1.34	3.00	...	...	4.34	743.48	814.84
1.90	16.63	9.96	.67	29.16	11.26	136.33	...	...	149.59	56.61	246.43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.62	6.53
...	...	...	...	...	.60	6.70	...	...	9.20	5.42	14.62
...	...	...	...	...	7.34	...	...	...	7.34	...	11.77
...
...	18.53	57.43	12.32	88.58	13.06	24.84	.47	...	38.37	3,915.08	25,827.92
2.13	53.72	196.49	77.70	339.04	27.24	208.21	2.36	...	237.80	152.28	1,316.96
...
...	11.38	8.64	3.27	23.29	...	...	...	...	...	15.58	429.17
45	29.11	57.69	4.46	91.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	126.62
...	85.82	109.17	14.61	209.60	2.57	12.06	...	...	14.63	857.43	21,224.46
...	57.83	120.31	30.59	208.67	3.48	6.66	...	...	10.14	3.13	536.20
...	38.22	48.03	9.66	95.91	12.58	49.17	...	...	61.75	4,125.58	13,129.37
...	33.55	38.87	.72	73.14	9.82	43.16	...	...	57.98	42.96	309.21
...	16.06	14.24	...	30.32	.90	.41	...	...	1.34	1,144.57	2,084.67
...	12.79	4.44	...	17.23	...	0.73	...	...	.73	29.42	66.54
...	11.12	.51	...	11.63	.67	9.63	...	...	10.30	690.65	1,381.13
...	13.49	6.37	...	20.46	2.48	10.19	...	...	12.67	10.12	57.10
...	1.36	3.96	...	5.34	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	8.68	231.17
...	1.72	3.37	...	5.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.92
84	35.91	13.73	...	50.49	9.72	128.07	...	...	138.39	3,421.36	3,690.86
1.02	30.30	17.45	.28	49.05	17.41	304.76	...	...	322.17	101.37	497.93
...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.19	...	...	1.69	12.24	13.93
...	...	...	...	...	.06	17.14	...	...	17.20	8.29	25.49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.50	9.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
84	199.91	198.29	27.54	425.57	27.94	201.16	...	...	229.10	10,261.61	42,138.32
1.47	178.79	249.10	35.99	465.35	33.25	387.64	...	...	420.89	195.29	1,635.31

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation class

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Barodia	Mar	...	...	...	...	3'48	...	...	3'78	7
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	149'70	682'15	106'57	70'56	49'87	6'09	...	6,200'42	7,164
		Of which gunra	6'62	6'60	...	...	10'86	3'60	...	270'67	300
		Mund II	57'52	1,136'34	103'37	239'53	23'48	...	...	5,222'16	6,782
		Of which gunra	8'86	24'75	4'21	...	2'29	...	40	203'27	241
		Raiyan	62'90	24'62	48'15	202'07	12	5'75	...	1,044'25	1,478
		Of which gunra	1'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'69	76
		Kabar	82'35	62'41	16'06	7'14	19'53	...	...	263'53	499
		Of which gunra	13'61	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'20	6
		Rathia	6'94	47'94	7'85	116'42	5'86	...	...	1,048'50	1,333
		Of which gunra	4'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'72	46
		Patarua	...	19'50	1'56	9'39	...	...	...	63'39	92
		Of which gunra	23	...	1'63	2'00	3'8	...	...	38'64	42
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'92	2
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	339'41	1,963'16	284'65	735'11	101'14	11'84	...	13,838'95	17,164
		Total Gunra	34'73	33'35	5'24	2'00	11'63	3'60	40	854'19	744
8	Chandrapur	Mar	2'77	...	2'05	...	...	35'02	...	200'48	240
		Of which gunra	3'62	...	...	...	3'60	1'40	...	17'27	25
		Mund I	224'75	1,024'31	166'11	193'29	168'87	92'91	...	10,267'28	12,117
		Of which gunra	17'35	9'64	1'81	...	17'07	4'68	...	170'09	220
		Mund II	74'32	1,669'75	199'01	335'78	67'74	8'94	...	5,280'68	7,636
		Of which gunra	11'73	52'32	1'33	...	...	3'04	...	97'40	106
		Raiyan	68'46	118'21	61'97	418'21	22'37	3'12	...	567'79	1,268
		Of which gunra	2'72	10'27	1'01	...	4'00	...	1'00	47'56	66
		Kabar	76'02	13'97	7'37	16'07	...	4'00	...	296'06	411
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	3'69	...	...	9'35	13
		Rathia	96'84	147'23	25'39	170'91	16'69	...	4'00	1,086'62	1,646
		Of which gunra	10'72	6'81	...	...	48	...	...	100'14	118
		Patarua	3'54	25'20	1'08	61'20	...	...	...	83'35	104
		Of which gunra	27	2'64	...	...	...	...	60	21'61	26
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	4'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'93	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	11'37	...	...	...
		Total	549'09	2,996'57	454'43	1,185'44	265'67	143'09	4'00	17,799'98	20,000
		Total Gunra	49'41	61'43	4'15	...	28'74	20'48	1'60	463'47	23,399

According to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Barl Land.					Inferior crop.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 12, 17, 22 and 23).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
HSIL.—(Contd.)											
	13	19	...	32	1 60	...	...	...	1 60	...	9 18
	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 83
	26 46	54 09	...	82 55	6 35	3 20	...	1 59	11 14	79 99	7,337 84
48	28 59	42 17	...	69 24	41	9 35	...	...	9 76	1 91	381 16
58	17 43	19 15	...	37 16	23	3 52	...	1 97	5 72	2,620 03	9,451 31
80	27 72	8 33	...	36 65	2 49	10 83	...	...	13 32	29 45	331 19
...	17 13	11 93	...	29 06	47	...	...	...	47	1,324 20	2,631 79
1 83	14 06	3 50	...	19 11	31	30	...	...	61	7 30	103 26
...	41	1 52	...	1 93	...	...	27	...	27	6 54	441 75
...	...	66	...	66	10	...	...	...	10	...	36 59
40	51 77	13 53	...	65 70	12	6 49	44	1 00	7 96	1,712 73	3,019 90
20	64 22	8 50	...	72 92	1 14	3 06	...	...	4 20	24 41	150 12
6 85	96 81	20 09	...	123 75	2 98	25 40	...	...	28 38	5,152 44	5,397 51
5 28	73 51	34 94	...	113 73	8 14	417 05	...	...	425 19	153 89	735 09
...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	242 06	242 23
...	...	...	...	...	...	93 58	...	...	93 58	25 07	119 55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 92
...
7 83	212 14	120 67	...	340 64	11 75	38 52	71	4 58	55 54	11,143 09	26,794 43
8 09	208 12	98 95	...	313 10	12 59	534 17	...	...	548 76	242 93	1,847 79
...	34	79	1 82	2 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 07
...	1 52	2 91	...	4 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 31
...	2 06	32 76	73	35 55	3 49	5 57	2 00	8 60	16 86	384 92	12,554 85
32	27 02	45 42	9 33	62 99	3 89	15 35	...	1 91	21 12	14 95	339 20
63	17 29	41 77	1 07	60 76	1 24	13 02	1 00	...	15 28	3,242 06	10,955 06
...	17 43	24 55	2 97	44 95	3 18	10 17	...	3 95	17 28	39 08	287 19
...	6 56	20 53	...	27 11	2 42	...	...	1 00	3 42	1,002 69	2,301 35
...	7 83	13 15	...	20 96	2 96	1 76	...	8 56	11 59	24 38	123 49
...	95	19 64	...	20 59	...	...	...	...	...	7 65	439 62
...	...	1 81	...	1 61	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 85
26	32 33	38 43	1 49	72 51	04	24 69	...	8 05	32 78	1,740 75	3,392 02
68	20 09	19 21	2 16	42 14	10	5 15	10	3 03	6 38	24 91	193 58
38 10	146 17	62 57	...	244 84	1 39	26 79	...	...	30 17	6,240 87	6,680 85
14 23	60 71	40 05	...	143 99	18 63	365 35	2 02	83	368 58	227 79	783 68
44	5 42	1 04	...	6 90	...	40	...	...	40	281 37	268 87
2 11	32	...	...	2 43	05	141 83	...	...	141 88	23 37	167 68
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	68	36	14 53
...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	11 70
37 42	211 14	217 53	4 91	471 01	8 23	72 47	3 00	15 65	93 55	12,650 67	38,850 43
17 34	155 52	156 10	14 46	343 43	29 14	539 61	2 12	16 58	587 45	354 48	1,931 68

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classe

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Dharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Baudhou.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Pithoria	Mar	KHUR
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	18'35	152'71	58'11	9'24	...	...	13'35	1,528'93
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund II	30'41	345'14	59'66	219'87	2'19	...	4'42	1,595'19	
		Of which geunra	...	...	1'17	...	...	...	...	8'94
		Raiyan	15'97	62'71	20'67	262'93	...	...	...	364'18
		Of which geunra	53	...	...	...	...	...	3'00	3'85
		Kabar	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	2'08
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathia	4'17	31'79	7'28	140'75	44	...	...	584'82
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'06
		Patarua	2'46	13'08	...	27'11	...	...	...	55'71
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'01
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	71'36	505'43	142'00	649'90	3'12	...	17'77	4,123'81	
		Total Geunra	53	...	1'17	...	...	...	3'00	24'88
		TOTAL FOR KHURAI TAHSIL	2,887'26	19,125'39	2,495'03	4,397'25	1,931'72	444'16	79'84	136,559'78	
		Do. Do. GEUNRA	442'40	316'02	23'20	7'84	151'51	72'07	86'45	3,234'70	
1	Dhamoni	Mar	BANDA
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	92'85	31'48	28'50	33'98	1'00	...	...	410'74
		Of which geunra	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'75
		Mund II	51'69	165'73	90'54	222'64	63	...	4'48	1,610'72	
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'60
		Raiyan	125'90	20'39	43'00	229'11	15'76	...	5'13	738'28	
		Of which geunra	2'35	...	1'00	...	1'30	...	62	11'80	
		Kabar	3'85	...	4'85	...	...	...	...	9'50
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathia	11'81	5'23	1'50	7'10	...	...	1'50	231'28
		Of which geunra	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'52
		Patarua	51	4'80	3'81	30'66	1'00	...	...	64'89
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	4'24
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	289'31	217'63	175'20	523'49	18'39	...	11'11	3,059'41	
		Total Geunra	3'60	...	1'00	...	1'30	...	1'57	36'81	

According to Soil, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crop.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 13, 17, 22 and 23).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
AHSIL	—(Concid.)										
...
...
...	2'10	'57	1'85	4'52	7'87	...	4'50	...	12'37	22'70	1,816'28
...	4'27	...	...	4'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'27
'28	8'92	3'01	...	12'21	13'47	4'33	...	5'02	22'82	981'44	3,272'34
...	1'34	1'78	...	3'10	3'73	'15	2'00	...	5'88	'85	19'94
...	13'35	2'78	...	16'13	1'78	'47	...	2'00	4'25	244'87	971'41
...	7'09	1'33	...	8'42	'32	'35	...	...	'67	1'35	17'72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'58
...
...	4'46	...	...	4'40	2'03	2'61	...	11'61	18'25	440'73	1,230'67
...	23'07	'84	...	23'91	'61	3'72	'85	...	5'38	1'96	40'31
'11	69'67	11'64	'12	81'64	7'00	13'61	'85	'74	22'08	3,517'39	3,719'35
1'11	86'37	1'38	3'27	62'13	18'55	158'35	'48	...	177'38	31'18	273'58
'80	...	...	...	'60	...	...	...	...	...	108'56	109'16
...	...	...	...	...	...	57'12	...	...	57'12	1'70	58'82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'39	...	'38	...	'38
...
'99	98'50	18'00	1'97	118'46	32'21	21'02	5'53	19'37	78'13	5,816'49	11,122'17
1'11	92'14	5'31	3'27	101'83	23'11	219'80	3'33	...	246'43	38'92	414'74
52'08	1,293'72	972'62	121'85	2,442'25	161'78	701'59	87'50	41'53	932'48	70,302'20	...
53'72	1,005'03	1,252'93	194'27	2,550'00	218'55	3,250'08	18'18	20'27	3,507'08	1,374'20	...
AHSIL											
...
...
...	3'79	'30	...	3'99	...	2'58	...	5'44	8'00	14'07	623'61
...	2'08	...	...	2'08	...	'15	...	...	'15	...	6'92
'79	10'30	'08	...	11'17	'12	328'20	4'86	...	333'18	747'85	3,293'63
...	4'69	'33	...	5'02	...	...	...	...	...	1'79	21'41
4'76	51'21	45'29	...	101'26	'35	'14	28'82	2'49	31'81	737'48	2,053'10
'66	18'08	3'15	...	19'89	'81	'89	6'79	'56	9'05	1'10	47'11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'20
...
'18	11'49	2'47	...	14'12	...	'54	20'63	...	21'17	283'08	578'49
'10	7'20	'26	...	7'56	...	1'66	'35	1'78	3'79	'98	15'85
10'04	78'12	44'92	...	131'08	1'10	2'41	1'08	...	4'57	2,868'54	3,100'86
11'20	44'43	17'28	...	72'01	9'72	180'53	'61	...	190'68	55'49	321'45
...	'38	...	...	'38	...	2'79	...	...	2'79	636'21	639'38
...	'14	...	...	'14	...	41'85	...	...	41'85	14'28	58'27
...
...
15'75	151'29	92'93	...	282'00	1'58	338'61	55'37	7'93	401'52	5,290'11	10,248'07
11'98	75'22	21'02	...	108'20	10'53	225'08	7'75	2'34	245'70	73'64	472'01

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classes

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagaz.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bbandbia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
											BAJ
2	Bisaulka	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	205'87	899'37	303'28	222'26	28'42	...	5'89	9,195'48	10,800'5
		Of which geunra	3'25	3'23	...	...	...	...	5'79	45'25	57'5
		Mund II	45'35	1,087'02	323'44	596'27	48'81	...	6'25	8,939'79	11,047'5
		Of which geunra	48	9'00	2'00	...	...	...	5'43	97'29	114'3
		Raiyan	46'88	261'01	262'49	847'38	16'49	2'16	2'55	4,889'81	6,128'3
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'83	21'8
		Kahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'00	4'0
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathia	3'58	93'03	19'43	58'07	...	8'44	2'48	800'04	990'6
		Of which geunra	30	...	...	...	...	...	1'10	13'78	15'7
		Patarua	3'18	9'48	37	56'24	...	...	2'47	333'12	406'6
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	35'41	36'5
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	5'89	...	...	...	...	49'70	55'7
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	304'64	2,358'51	914'88	1,782'82	93'72	10'80	19'62	24,011'74	29,493'4
		Total Geunra	4'03	12'28	2'00	...	...	...	13'21	213'34	244'...
3	Shahgarh	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	86'47	46'53	38'83	19'18	7'84	...	17'72	1,552'98	1,789'...
		Of which geunra	97	1'34	...	...	...	...	...	17'88	20'...
		Mund II	35'17	286'09	147'48	226'65	12'86	...	10'05	3,972'01	4,890'...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'05	22'87	24'...
		Raiyan	210'58	117'80	198'89	858'71	29'75	...	...	4,320'40	5,738'...
		Of which geunra	2'02	...	1'28	...	3'57	...	...	53'32	60
		Kabar	7'48	1'52	2'38	1'44	...	...	...	89'84	102'...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	5
		Rathia	12'08	45'56	11'15	109'84	6'19	...	232'09	625'90	1,242
		Of which geunra	3'55	...	...	...	...	...	25'31	27'98	56
		Patarua	6'07	49'53	29'33	237'05	9'88	71'46	1,416'18	383'29	2
		Of which geunra	22	...	...	...	2'02	23'55	458'87	61'18	...
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'53	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	3'24	...	...	...	18'70	...
		Of which geunra	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	357'83	547'03	428'08	1,450'11	66'42	71'46	1,076'04	11,166'08	15,7
		Total Geunra	7'29	1'34	1'28	...	5'59	23'55	488'76	168'23	716'...

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crop.	Grand Total (of columns 12, 17, 23 and 23).
Sra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
3	14	15	18	17	19	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
SIL—(Contd.)											
...
...
30	27'98	12'04	...	40'52	4'90	...	3'11	'78	8'79	124'17	11,034'03
...	14'94	'90	...	15'93	'60	'16	1'02	...	1'78	'88	76'18
14	59'56	13'04	...	72'74	9'10	2'03	6'16	'84	17'03	2,496'25	18,634'45
...	36'64	14'02	...	50'66	5'03	2'57	'85	...	8'45	4'39	177'70
18'16	79'38	19'26	...	118'90	2'83	1'58	1'45	...	5'86	3,044'23	9,294'24
...	55'52	3'52	...	59'34	'40	...	'89	...	1'29	22'16	104'42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'00
...
1'30	39'84	17'04	...	56'27	'43	...	'23	1'46	2'12	622'35	1,073'39
'28	25'78	2'85	...	28'91	...	...	'30	...	'30	3'15	47'52
36'37	535'21	97'79	...	719'57	8'47	12'89	2'37	...	20'73	10,682'09	11,828'25
3'38	290'05	52'83	'95	347'41	18'70	443'91	'20	...	462'81	144'31	990'58
4'37	9'37	'75	...	15'09	...	'94	...	...	'04	1,011'96	1,027'99
'72	6'75	...	...	7'47	...	309'52	...	...	309'52	88'75	405'74
...	...	...	...	...	'50	...	1'00	...	1'50	10'39	07'49
...
01'23	801'34	158'93	...	1,021'99	23'23	17'44	14'32	2'88	57'87	17,891'44	49,564'83
4'58	429'68	74'51	'95	500'72	21'73	759'16	3'26	...	784'15	263'04	1,802'37
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'43	1,779'08
...	...	'84	...	'84	'83	...	...	...	'85	...	21'88
1'08	1'38	1'43	...	3'90	'75	...	1'00	...	1'75	490'55	5,176'51
2'48	3'81	6'80	...	13'15	'40	1'54	...	...	2'03	'56	40'66
1'56	58'50	38'57	...	96'63	1'66	2'59	2'52	'40	7'17	1,595'95	7,428'58
'46	32'35	7'58	...	40'39	1'00	4'49	...	...	5'49	26'13	132'20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102'44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00
...	8'53	12'61	'25	24'49	...	...	8'60	...	8'60	408'90	1,084'76
...	1'67	...	...	1'67	...	'31	...	...	'31	4'04	62'86
1	1,026'13	133'66	29'58	1,267'07	20'06	23'27	72'83	...	116'16	24,874'09	28,460'51
...	145'26	39'40	8'65	211'48	33'10	573'51	4'65	'08	611'34	417'75	1,780'41
...	9'73	3'68	'39	30'00	'84	6'56	7'40	2,068'64	2,106'04
...	3'66	...	'34	6'30	'46	269'40	269'86	91'98	369'27
...	...	'40	...	'40	3'11	3'11	...	20'45
...	'53
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TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classes

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Bhera	Mar	9.12	...	...	...	3.00	...	...	17.21	29.
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	486.90	378.53	519.08	57.44	298.39	28.66	50.18	16,286.31	18,083.
		Of which geunra	15.84	.49	.05	...	11.95	..	3.74	137.74	169.
		Mund II	30.27	126.71	81.34	79.20	7.23	...	23.86	2,914.89	3,263.
		Of which geunra	2.00	...	...	1.75	...	...	.25	30.45	43.
		Raiyan	122.08	53.00	76.66	233.24	20.27	...	...	2,992.80	3,545.
		Of which geunra	2.07	...	.30	...	2.00	...	...	50.51	54.
		Kabar	111.12	10.87	39.12	3.29	59.32	...	15.81	2,200.91	2,430.
		Of which geunra	.94	...	...	...	11.20	...	...	82.02	94.
		Rathia	1.57	11.49	1.31	...	6.32	...	10.13	531.53	562.
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	2.80	4.
		Patarua	.20	2.08	3.95	6.25	...	...	2.00	145.16	160.
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	1.21	2.
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.58	19.04	20.
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	761.65	582.67	721.66	429.41	304.53	26.66	103.46	25,178.75	28,189.
		Total Geunra	20.85	.45	.35	1.75	25.15	...	6.81	313.74	369.
		TOTAL FOR BANDA TAHSIL	1,713.36	3,702.84	2,239.80	4,101.83	573.06	108.72	1,310.23	63,408.49	77,748.
		DO. DO. GEUNRA	35.86	14.10	4.63	1.75	32.04	23.55	508.35	752.23	1,372.
1	Naryaoli	Mar	5.70	...	...	...	4.00	...	...	.00	10.
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	443.58	386.68	413.31	143.24	241.37	15.68	21.40	12,285.76	13,956.
		Of which geunra	19.10	2.98	1.19	...	12.58	...	13.01	322.18	371.
		Mund II	166.05	1,931.50	582.34	1,021.02	131.38	15.15	12.38	14,913.40	18,773.
		Of which geunra	9.56	10.53	3.27	...	17.53	...	8.57	351.37	401.
		Raiyan	61.55	34.34	66.45	491.67	35.45	14.79	5.71	836.43	1,516.
		Of which geunra	1.96	6.50	...	8.74	...	...	1.28	106.58	125.
		Kabar	12.49	9.24	17.09	25.83	13.39	11.00	3.00	239.08	331.
		Of which geunra	...	...	.85	...	...	...	...	8.47	9.
		Rathia	25.99	66.93	19.51	130.39	11.58	...	25.73	1,766.62	2,050.
		Of which geunra	...	2.00	...	2.00	1.10	...	...	51.29	...
		Patarua	4.13	49.23	5.36	204.34	47.33	...	...	539.14	...
		Of which geunra	...	.45	.34	.70	4.05	...	.90	95.65	...
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	.87	...	1.61	.50	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	723.36	2,476.92	1,105.67	1,591.99	440.90	56.62	...	...	...
		Total Geunra	30.62	22.45	6.65	11.44	35.56	...	...	...	...

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crop.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 12, 17, 22 and 23).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugar cane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
FAHSIL—(Concd.)											
...	1'41	4'28	...	5'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'10
...
2'18	11'20	9'49	...	22'87	32'69	23'27	26'60	...	82'78	507'28	18,696'42
...	2'00	2'57	...	4'57	13'00	7'71	9'57	...	30'28	16'66	221'31
29	9'50	8'58	...	18'37	22'71	39'17	10'39	...	72'27	3,321'49	6,875'93
...	4'84	3'02	...	7'86	12'48	23'13	'67	...	36'28	37'52	125'12
6'68	28'78	17'30	...	53'76	2'43	'09	1'30	...	3'82	3,486'64	7,091'25
1'97	30'27	'78	...	33'02	2'51	4'50	...	...	7'01	44'70	139'61
...	2'27	5'76	...	8'03	1'82	...	'40	...	2'22	241'63	2,785'31
...	1'31	...	...	1'31	...	...	...	...	...	5'49	100'96
...	'52	2'63	...	3'15	6'52	1'49	'61	...	8'62	1,130'71	1,705'00
...	'30	...	...	'30	17'34	1'94	'50	...	19'78	22'36	46'84
7'13	70'66	25'19	...	111'98	22'16	74'72	1'00	...	97'89	11,049'20	11,419'89
5'38	48'64	10'09	...	64'11	47'48	263'91	1'95	...	413'34	338'42	818'30
...	3'16	1'39	...	4'55	...	'16	...	...	'16	2,484'16	2,488'87
...	'16	...	...	'16	...	105'47	...	...	105'47	77'15	182'78
...	...	...	...	...	5'23	...	...	...	5'23	16'24	41'99
...	...	...	...	...	'36	...	...	...	'36	...	'36
10'28	136'53	74'62	...	227'43	93'76	139'00	40'30	...	272'06	22,240'35	50,830'66
7'35	67'52	16'46	...	111'33	93'17	606'63	12'09	...	612'52	542'30	1,635'28
193'30 48'90	2,193'40 770'17	516'90 185'67	33'22 9'94	2,833'91 1,003'68	144'90 161'33	525'40 2,340'15	194'04 28'35	11'21 2'42	876'54 2,532'25	74,952'38 1,420'04 Bir ...	... ... 1,509'49
TAHSIL											
...	'40	7'33	...	7'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'03
...
...	22'55	45'86	...	68'41	8'68	2'08	41'78	2'26	55'00	70'62	14,150'05
...	29'90	22'45	...	52'35	18'85	'73	30'42	3'86	62'86	'65	487'70
...	35'18	28'53	...	63'71	6'55	27'58	14'66	1'10	49'90	2,599'65	21,396'48
...	26'73	33'76	...	60'49	17'02	12'18	13'84	3'36	46'70	22'00	530'32
...	11'44	8'46	...	19'90	1'16	2'98	16'59	...	20'73	929'98	2,487'01
...	17'45	6'79	...	24'23	2'45	9'66	2'05	...	11'16	16'71	180'16
...	1'00	'95	...	1'95	...	...	...	3'62	3'62	20'44	357'12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'32
...	13'81	5'22	...	19'03	2'21	3'04	20'72	2'20	28'17	1,607'20	3,704'44
'42	20'15	4'79	...	25'36	1'38	1'61	2'33	...	5'82	15'97	103'54
10'61	78'01	28'22	...	116'84	4'68	16'27	...	...	20'05	6,515'03	7,527'35
14'93	106'26	37'19	...	158'38	35'15	347'14	4'91	...	367'20	159'21	806'91
'30	'35	...	...	'65	...	'67	...	...	'67	541'37	542'69
'67	1'23	'27	...	2'17	...	315'73	...	...	315'73	61'51	382'41
...	...	'70	...	'70	1'31	...	3'01	...	4'32	26'06	48'41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'51	...	1'54	...	2'04
10'91	162'74	125'27	...	298'92	24'80	52'63	96'78	9'18	183'36	12,250'35	50,231'59
16'02	201'72	105'24	...	322'98	74'85	687'35	64'59	7'23	834'01	278'96	2,502'40

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Serial No.	Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhla.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
			SAUGOR								
2	Jhila	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00	1'82	4'82
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	21'53	405'15	234'35	33'78	243'47	30'08	2'85	5,971'55	6,992'75
		Of which geunra	3'00	...	...	...	8'06	6'90	...	101'18	120'04
		Mund II	146'12	1,931'67	856'28	455'12	88'35	49'07	4'00	12,289'30	15,819'89
		Of which geunra	...	11'37	...	1'06	7'03	9'4	1'80	274'88	297'58
		Raiyan	12'23	12'87	30'85	296'10	16'53	...	...	811'44	1,180'07
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	2'29	3'74	...	40'40	40'27
		Kabar	3'83	...	4'00	14'11	40'74	...	...	397'14	400'91
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathia	4'39	42'86	24'07	55'38	30'41	...	...	1,313'41	1,470'62
		Of which geunra	...	4'90	...	...	...	...	...	12'71	17'61
		Patarua	...	67'28	29'66	145'17	0'00	13'83	...	468'44	745'28
		Of which geunra	2'45	12'14	1'00	...	...	...	26	29'76	45'61
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	4'57	...	3'32	...	...	...	...	85'73	93'92
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	213'07	2,479'83	1,192'60	999'06	420'45	94'86	9'85	21,336'94	26,777'24
		Total Geunra	5'45	28'41	1'00	1'06	18'28	11'58	1'86	459'73	627'27
3	Sowan	Mar	11'48	...	...	...	3'88	...	...	20'60	35'86
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'01	4'01
		Mund I	142'02	137'13	217'65	31'72	241'52	12'03	0'77	5,362'24	6,145'88
		Of which geunra	3'04	...	...	...	12'09	...	...	60'78	76'61
		Mund II	20'02	847'07	691'07	483'13	225'89	56'59	1'50	8,860'26	10,986'13
		Of which geunra	68	...	3'28	...	10'55	...	1'50	89'28	105'28
		Raiyan	35'30	9'59	6'73	425'40	23'15	...	...	334'83	837'09
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'48	9'48
		Kabar	...	...	5'08	7'17	...	...	...	40'43	52'68
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathia	11'04	19'17	8'91	84'62	18'03	...	...	1,179'20	1,320'97
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	1'25	3'87	...	21'77	26'69
		Patarua	1'89	76'28	22'63	305'05	22'12	...	...	1,034'96	1,403'69
		Of which geunra	...	5'35	...	28	6'12	5'03	...	30'88	47'64
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'88	22'68
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	222'65	1,089'94	952'62	1,337'19	536'59	68'62	2'27	16,655'40	20,865'28
		Total Geunra	3'73	5'35	3'28	26	30'61	8'90	1'50	216'18	269'81

According to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crop.	Grand Total (of columns 12, 17, 23 and 24).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhlan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
res.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
21.1.1. (Contd.)											
...	4'01	1'31	...	6'32	...	...	6'84	...	6'84	...	17'18
...	...	1'23	...	1'23	0'50	...	...	...	0'50	...	1'73
...	64'65	61'71	...	126'36	39'63	3'33	127'82	10'16	182'84	134'67	7,436'62
...	21'26	27'68	...	43'83	12'02	2'44	18'00	0'30	32'78	2'41	204'04
...	42'72	28'40	...	68'12	29'37	18'09	74'02	12'13	133'61	1,530'51	17,563'13
0'30	60'92	20'27	...	71'39	47'66	18'68	13'03	11'36	87'04	37'88	404'89
6'27	27'43	20'54	...	63'33	6'15	6'71	24'22	...	30'08	603'64	1,883'13
...	22'18	11'92	...	24'81	7'77	1'71	8'68	...	18'06	6'83	106'23
...	1'61	71	...	2'32	2'33	...	...	...	2'36	16'87	482'46
...	...	1'48	...	1'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'48
41	10'86	2'90	...	14'17	9'62	3'63	1'00	1'00	15'26	718'02	2,317'98
...	6'39	...	...	6'39	5'05	10'24	...	0'35	15'62	1'84	40'46
14'14	31'97	16'18	...	62'27	17'99	107'77	5'10	...	130'88	4,899'59	5,833'00
6'61	42'09	7'91	...	66'61	41'77	213'70	6'97	...	261'44	197'86	490'93
...	...	...	...	...	...	3'40	...	...	3'40	283'46	280'86
0'19	...	...	...	0'19	...	66'78	...	...	66'79	6'50	63'47
...	...	...	...	...	4'18	...	18'38	...	22'66	97'97	204'63
...	...	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	0'12	...	12
19'92	183'24	129'73	...	333'69	109'20	143'93	257'49	23'29	533'90	8,274'63	86,938'69
30	142'63	70'40	...	218'03	114'87	390'76	45'68	12'01	473'22	191'82	1,411'84
...	3'33	6'54	...	8'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'63
...	4'66	...	...	4'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'67
...	20'90	28'78	...	47'66	11'73	6'64	172'49	1'56	181'42	186'09	6,670'05
...	14'19	3'00	...	17'19	12'85	6'33	32'06	...	61'13	0'42	143'25
...	10'42	1'96	...	12'38	11'76	6'26	38'18	87	68'07	777'62	11,834'30
...	16'78	5'19	...	21'97	17'45	11'81	18'78	...	48'04	13'63	190'12
97	36'77	16'85	...	53'01	2'73	2'53	1'01	...	6'27	344'08	1,241'65
0'49	6'68	1'00	...	8'17	...	1'05	1'28	...	2'33	...	19'98
...	18'43	3'76	...	20'18	1'39	...	2'00	...	8'39	6'63	81'78
...	...	0'60	...	0'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	1'27	1'09	...	2'36	1'98	1'78	6'66	...	10'31	432'50	1,766'14
...	3'84	5'83	...	8'67	1'85	0'09	...	...	1'04	1'87	40'47
9'88	49'43	16'80	...	76'23	11'68	10'09	2'38	...	24'15	3,769'89	6,324'05
6'23	40'43	7'37	...	53'08	32'76	140'88	6'78	...	185'62	89'55	355'79
0'18	0'06	...	...	0'24	...	4'68	...	...	4'68	464'34	439'86
...	0'42	...	...	0'42	...	66'02	...	...	66'02	13'43	78'86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'26	35'14
...	...	...	...	...	1'79	...	1'40	...	3'19	...	3'19
...	137'64	72'65	...	221'33	41'27	30'97	223'62	2'43	298'28	5,982'01	27,307'50
5'73	87'06	22'99	...	116'76	66'70	230'28	61'19	...	368'17	99'19	648'93

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Serial No.	Group.	Class of soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Sasira.	Sagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarba.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Jaisingnagar	Mar	...	...	271	...	...	...	...	1370	15
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	108'64	481'09	78'10	189'99	...	5'00	8'30	3,885'99	4,425'1
		Of which geunra	0'59	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	27'06	29'25
		Mund II	23'70	934'07	103'52	726'05	...	1'64	...	3,331'00	5,070'59
		Of which geunra	...	3'10	...	...	...	...	...	50'24	53'34
		Rayan	90'17	358'11	83'83	2,026'94	...	...	...	2,104'43	4,703'27
		Of which geunra	...	...	61'51	...	...	...	1'28	40'80	103'66
		Kabar	22'19	22'49	0'06	63'72	...	...	...	211'96	330'43
		Of which geunra	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'11	34'11
		Rathia	0'39	181'02	11'04	472'85	...	0'50	...	973'44	1,540'12
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'41	8'41
		Patarua	3'68	47'89	6'71	258'77	...	...	...	159'04	478'09
		Of which geunra	1'06	3'90	...	0'98	...	...	...	1'00	6'74
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	0'76	13'13	4'13	2'75	...	...	...	85'43	106'24
		Of which geunra	1'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'32
		Total	249'53	2,088'73	276'83	3,711'67	...	7'14	6'30	10,423'88	16,763'87
		Total Geunra	3'97	6'90	61'51	0'88	...	...	2'28	161'22	330'76
	Surek	Mar	38'80	...	...	...	1'43	...	1'04	18'77	58'14
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	1,017'95	408'33	280'00	89'78	138'34	9'40	371'72	16,603'39	18,989'99
		Of which geunra	45'44	...	...	...	5'17	8'14	37'83	282'50	358'13
		Mund II	160'25	1,786'72	418'17	478'36	77'48	51'63	160'06	14,408'56	17,541'68
		Of which geunra	8'94	...	1'70	...	1'80	...	19'66	124'10	156'20
		Raiyan	318'61	267'21	137'87	1,578'61	51'96	32'55	70'80	7,290'81	10,386'01
		Of which geunra	18'55	...	...	...	...	...	1'40	84'82	104'77
		Kabar	32'36	...	20'82	...	2'00	...	11'81	187'90	254'95
		Of which geunra	1'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'30	4'73
		Rathia	7'80	70'43	13'51	62'79	0'18	...	68'60	1,190'80	1,404'21
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'99	2'99
		Patarua	1'22	70'92	11'54	104'25	...	...	22'48	868'15	942'58
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'40	20'48	24'88
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	1'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,573'19	2,611'89	891'61	2,363'69	271'38	83'67	707'11	41,068'43	46,170
		Total Geunra	74'86	...	1'70	...	6'97	8'14	63'34	498'19	651'79

According to Soils, Positions, &c. — (Contd.)

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crop.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 12, 17, 23 and 28).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhlan.	Irrigable.	Total	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
SIL.—(Contd.)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'84
...
...	24'19	19'30	...	43'49	14'38	1'33	15'68	...	31'37	10'54	4,510'81
...	5'78	3'40	...	9'18	0'52	1'49	0'77	0'29	3'17	0'27	41'55
0'31	29'12	17'97	6'62	54'02	8'84	14'70	10'19	...	33'53	580'92	5,719'05
0'20	14'93	4'33	3'41	22'97	4'86	3'07	0'59	...	8'54	10'11	94'86
7'12	87'70	48'28	2'43	143'51	4'29	7'44	6'11	2'60	22'64	696'84	5,666'28
...	23'77	5'77	1'48	30'02	2'05	1'31	2'39	...	6'35	7'69	147'65
...	5'72	2'85	2'00	10'57	1'41	1'07	...	...	2'49	1'13	340'60
...	1'21	...	...	1'21	0'50	...	0'16	...	1'05	...	36'37
3'43	16'24	4'59	...	23'25	2'77	0'13	2'43	...	6'33	447'65	2,116'35
...	14'25	3'57	...	17'82	3'28	4'74	...	...	8'02	4'15	89'40
3'34	57'58	18'27	0'15	76'34	5'19	43'88	0'67	...	54'79	3,687'59	4,396'81
1'08	52'76	2'69	2'98	59'43	4'23	239'30	1'69	...	235'12	88'16	387'53
0'12	0'04	...	...	0'16	...	9'35	...	...	8'35	615'71	624'22
...	0'55	0'13	...	0'68	...	44'06	...	...	44'06	13'08	58'42
...	0'30	...	...	0'20	1'48	0'10	0'32	...	1'90	165'65	273'99
...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	1'00	7'00	9'32
13'31	280'79	109'24	11'20	354'54	38'14	82'05	37'49	2'60	160'39	6,186'09	23,463'63
1'26	112'23	19'68	7'85	141'25	17'45	254'07	5'50	0'29	307'31	129'06	814'40
...	...	7'46	...	7'46	1'59	...	12'48	...	14'06	2'94	82'59
...	...	0'35	...	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
0'73	28'08	37'85	7'55	74'20	27'39	28'17	291'80	10'93	356'29	208'37	19,628'85
...	7'79	2'03	0'69	10'71	10'62	4'07	50'84	0'50	66'63	7'38	443'63
0'25	20'28	7'21	3'16	30'90	34'29	26'73	56'50	7'52	125'04	1,060'98	19,658'75
...	12'48	3'83	1'28	17'59	14'45	2'41	15'68	2'75	35'47	47'57	256'33
2'02	58'39	15'05	2'50	77'96	18'08	14'74	55'23	7'19	98'64	2,851'06	19,213'97
...	38'01	12'37	...	50'38	4'00	1'02	1'25	0'93	7'28	38'46	200'87
...	0'50	1'78	...	6'20	0'08	0'56	0'60	...	1'28	1'41	265'68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'73
...	0'78	0'63	1'00	2'71	4'55	0'65	14'90	0'51	20'61	206'28	1,633'61
...	...	...	...	...	0'62	4'76	1'65	...	7'23	5'99	16'21
4'36	66'85	20'11	2'11	93'43	24'69	49'39	13'39	0'41	79'04	9,905'06	11,620'09
3'60	71'01	15'10	...	90'01	77'45	431'71	5'31	...	514'47	335'02	964'38
...	0'50	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	3,335'00	3,335'60
0'50	1'08	...	...	1'58	...	75'65	...	...	75'65	33'40	110'53
...	...	...	...	...	0'62	...	1'59	...	2'41	...	3'69
...
...	181'39	90'36	16'32	295'41	112'28	109'25	449'46	20'56	697'55	18,271'10	16,843'03
11'03	130'37	33'66	2'17	170'62	107'40	520'22	74'91	4'18	706'71	467'92	19,997'86

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classes

Serial No.	Group.	Class of soil.	Wheat Land.										
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
6	Saugor	Mar	14.25	...	...	...	...	...	1.43	35.74	SAUG
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	149.10	946.22	64.39	149.37	21.25	...	89.08	6,007.30		7,487.37	
		Of which gunra	3.00	...	11.22	108.34		117.56	
		Mund II	83.99	3,316.37	176.54	946.95	80.87	8.38	167.54	19,661.60		19,434.24	
		Of which gunra	1.00	3.61	1.00	...	9.47	130.66		143.74	
		Raiyan	50.26	393.09	35.53	718.30	21.11	...	22.97	3,000.83		4,242.19	
		Of which gunra	...	3.00	25.73		29.73	
		Kabar	9.13	38.15		48.28	
		Of which gunra	
		Rathia	1.74	184.10	3.74	218.43	6.24	...	6.95	1,956.36		1,978.67	
		Of which gunra	1.61	1.00	19.29		21.90	
		Patarua	1.41	133.60	3.86	249.84	1.00	...	33.36	918.11		1,340.68	
		Of which gunra	0.23	3.47	1.93	23.77		29.39	
		Bhatua	
		Of which gunra	
		Kachhar	
		Of which gunra	
			Total	909.94	4,973.39	283.86	2,282.59	130.47	8.38	311.04		24,979.19	33,379.78
			Total Gunra	2.83	10.08	4.00	...	23.02		302.78	363.33
7	Dhane	Mar	6.12	...	0.40	...	7.33	...	1.63	107.50	190.12		
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	1.58
		Mund I	848.96	861.19	255.22	132.98	275.30	4.02	34.30	15,899.19	18,411.15		
		Of which gunra	7.74	...	...	...	13.87	...	6.46	181.39	179.40
		Mund II	76.80	2,308.74	496.08	278.86	308.71	4.00	33.70	14,318.80	17,976.69		
		Of which gunra	24.86	12.94	55.46	...	9.00	...	14.03	124.82	241.21		
		Raiyan	178.43	303.05	149.13	837.89	204.68	14.96	17.03	8,625.96	10,430.74		
		Of which gunra	3.69	...	0.10	...	1.00	...	2.25	63.51	70.41		
		Kabar	104.87	8.21	11.62	3.00	16.16	...	18.62	999.04	1,061.63		
		Of which gunra	7.08	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	17.55	25.64
		Rathia	...	125.89	14.59	25.73	25.17	...	110.82	1,471.37	1,779.66		
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.38	6.08	21.47
		Patarua	16.86	67.19	19.60	50.47	0.79	...	9.40	1,049.82	1,314.13		
		Of which gunra	2.26	...	...	...	...	...	10.35	22.54	35.15
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	0.7
			Total	1,232.04	3,737.94	935.61	1,431.93	838.15	22.98	225.70	42,471.68	60,890.1	
			Total Gunra	43.01	12.94	55.56	...	25.47	...	48.72	397.47	576.1	
	Total for the Saugor Tahsil	4,563.78	19,458.63	5,637.42	14,118.72	3,977.84	352.37	1,331.09	187,528.10	235,668.1			
	Total Gunra	168.00	66.14	128.70	16.54	120.89	28.62	165.98	2,860.62	3,871.4			

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Bari Land.				Total.	Inferior crop.		Grand Total (of columns 13, 17, 23 and 24).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.			Simple.		
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	18	20	21	22	23	24	
Acres.	Acres. HSIL.—(Concl.)	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	20'25	36'22	20'47	76'94	6'64	8'31	26'83	0'75	43'53	5'61	177'80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	0'80	...	1'00	...	1'00
...	42'04	23'21	38'27	103'52	105'87	38'77	39'74	...	184'38	88'01	7,874'38	
...	14'42	8'51	9'39	32'32	41'52	3'41	11'24	...	56'27	0'78	206'08	
1'50	77'86	21'16	46'77	147'29	123'43	131'39	93'80	...	353'71	1,777'02	20,712'26	
...	32'15	14'10	25'28	71'54	43'85	19'20	15'82	...	78'67	23'72	319'87	
0'28	69'48	28'06	0'45	88'27	10'53	12'00	14'88	...	37'41	814'04	5,181'91	
...	3'49	0'64	...	4'13	...	0'80	...	...	0'98	10'70	44'53
...	...	...	1'34	1'34	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'82
...	
...	16'52	4'66	0'43	21'56	11'70	2'07	1'75	...	15'52	586'85	2,309'50	
...	0'81	1'00	...	1'91	1'80	0'63	...	...	2'23	5'48	31'50
12'21	136'43	14'38	14'38	177'38	59'36	82'50	17'08	...	158'94	8,541'64	8,218'64	
0'10	72'15	5'23	21'80	99'34	59'31	215'31	10'84	...	270'46	117'63	525'82	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4'77	...	...	4'77	1,021'81	1,026'88
...	1'67	...	...	1'67	...	57'64	...	...	57'64	29'38	88'69
...	
...	
13'89	352'58	127'59	122'14	610'30	322'63	280'81	194'17	0'75	798'20	10,856'08	45,550'29	
0'10	124'79	29'49	50'54	210'91	140'38	297'35	38'50	...	476'23	187'87	1,218'13	
1'31	28'89	31'26	0'94	61'79	1'24	...	2'40	0'84	4'48	5'15	104'80	
...	...	0'72	...	0'72	0'50	...	...	...	0'50	...	2'80
...	49'05	11'81	1'11	61'07	17'49	6'34	34'62	12'70	71'15	144'90	18,688'27	
...	10'88	1'34	2'63	14'86	8'39	5'97	0'49	...	14'85	5'08	214'25	
2'18	43'33	13'81	1'54	60'88	22'60	101'71	19'04	11'50	154'85	3,707'50	21,798'90	
...	11'18	0'73	2'09	14'60	11'93	65'09	8'88	1'88	87'54	89'08	433'33	
...	105'80	8'21	0'20	115'01	13'89	17'95	3'52	15'24	51'70	3,898'30	14,295'75	
1'03	52'08	4'53	1'22	58'80	5'17	2'19	0'75	...	8'11	43'02	183'44	
...	1'50	...	...	1'50	1'70	0'32	3'00	0'78	5'86	10'47	1,079'34
...	0'68	...	...	0'68	0'50	...	...	...	0'50	0'22	27'04
...	0'15	2'58	...	2'73	13'62	18'55	10'33	0'89	52'39	871'71	2,506'49	
...	0'85	...	0'14	0'99	3'67	3'16	1'93	...	8'76	17'82	49'14	
8'36	87'18	8'06	0'65	104'25	4'68	120'74	...	...	125'42	9,853'52	11,297'31
1'77	70'87	11'15	0'07	88'86	37'15	352'04	1'26	...	390'45	369'03	875'09	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3'20	...	...	3'20	1,280'81	1,284'01
0'10	0'74	...	...	0'84	0'06	105'28	...	...	105'34	49'58	155'76
...	...	...	...	...	0'17	6'91	...	...	7'08	...	7'08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
11'85	314'70	76'82	3'84	497'21	75'49	275'73	61'97	42'95	476'13	10,372'36	71,151'76	
2'80	153'26	18'47	6'78	181'41	67'37	633'73	13'29	1'66	616'05	568'43	1,941'01	
88'36	1,553'07	731'06	158'80	2,526'59	723'71	875'35	340'86	107'96	3,149'64	81,183'08	...	
33'32	952'05	300'15	73'34	1,361'86	559'02	2,853'70	303'50	25'36	3,771'70	1,923'09	1,941'69	

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Serial No.	Group.	Class of soil.	Wheat Land.								
			Safra.	Tagar.	Rharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bhandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Garhakota	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83'98	8.
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	148'25	1,935'60	732'11	77'21	410'41	52'38	...	22,948'93	26,308'89
		Of which geunra	5'46	6'34	...	...	6'03	...	...	166'29	184'12
		Mund II	53'41	1,958'19	496'47	182'91	107'80	1'00	...	6,389'73	9,159'51
		Of which geunra	6'51	10'85	...	...	1'92	...	...	137'74	157'02
		Raiyan	...	9'63	6'45	168'89	...	...	...	104'21	287'20
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'61	2'61
		Kabar	31'57	11'09	27'78	5'04	101'70	7'00	...	3,039'98	3,224'14
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'70	27'70
		Rathia	28'23	20'33	14'65	47'45	16'34	3'80	...	670'73	799'33
		Of which geunra	3'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'47	11'82
		Patarna	24'07	33'05	4'89	5'06	5'34	20'10	3'17	198'06	293'20
		Of which geunra	1'13	0'00	...	...	...	...	...	4'39	5'88
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'15	3'93	4'08
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'84	1'84
		Total	284'49	3,908'91	1,272'28	465'16	641'59	84'08	3'32	33,439'54	40,157'34
		Total Geunra	16'45	17'25	...	...	7'95	...	...	349'43	391'08
		Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rehli	Mar	27'18	7'47	0'10	2'99	19'34	...	...	608'78	665'84
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'85	1'85
		Mund I	200'90	1,479'52	281'21	81'43	185'28	28'00	2'75	8,203'13	10,420'22
		Of which geunra	1'80	...	...	...	1'93	5'00	0'16	45'77	54'36
		Mund II	88'83	2,160'98	330'74	970'05	78'69	24'73	2'90	5,890'91	9,225'71
		Of which geunra	0'12	4'66	0'63	...	4'08	...	10'78	60'22	80'49
		Raiyan	44'82	139'84	56'55	1,355'15	15'97	...	2'20	812'94	3,437'43
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'68	13'20	15'88
		Kabar	110'40	471'41	47'04	410'13	482'91	9'28	5'00	5,768'98	7,398'08
		Of which geunra	8'80	...	...	...	4'10	...	...	31'70	44'30
		Rathia	35'15	258'85	24'43	225'42	114'90	...	...	2,503'40	3,162'15
		Of which geunra	...	4'45	...	...	...	...	...	28'25	30'70
		Patarna	...	111'24	5'11	106'02	5'44	...	...	227'06	454'87
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'49	12'87	18'36
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	0'11	7'30	...	9'12	2'00	...	...	23'51	42'04
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'25	0'25
		Total	617'39	4,636'59	718'19	3,170'31	885'43	59'99	12'85	23,708'64	33,716'39
		Total Geunra	10'12	9'11	0'63	...	10'11	5'00	19'11	192'11	249'19

According to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

Rice Land.					Barli Land.				Inferior crop.		Grand Total. (of columns 13, 17, 22 and 23).
Vikra.	Samad.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Total.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
III.—(Contd.)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'29	88'28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'25	0'25
...	16'61	27'49	...	44'07	15'81	6'05	14'57	...	38'43	343'59	26,730'28
...	22'76	14'88	...	37'64	4'66	10'57	...	...	15'23	3'28	240'27
1'26	11'87	23'82	1'21	38'16	25'73	87'67	14'22	...	127'42	2,814'44	12,139'53
...	27'00	13'84	...	40'84	19'22	39'75	3'33	...	62'35	62'06	322'27
1'55	1'56	0'40	...	3'67	3'03	...	13'39	9'29	20'61	224'81	541'09
...	1'83	2'48	...	4'41	5'26	...	...	...	5'26	3'07	15'35
1'43	4'06	...	...	5'48	4'17	2'74	11'78	183'00	201'87	47'07	3,478'95
...	0'09	...	...	0'69	...	1'15	1'58	15'53	18'26	0'47	47'21
...	13'07	9'07	...	22'14	10'64	3'79	11'82	...	28'25	672'53	1,520'25
...	11'62	0'88	...	12'50	9'91	10'43	4'78	...	34'12	25'23	59'07
22'07	432'70	262'25	...	717'02	38'84	93'57	17'67	...	147'07	7,974'74	9,132'03
4'29	105'19	47'87	...	156'35	66'45	467'26	13'67	0'50	639'78	333'91	1,035'92
2'41	2'47	0'11	...	4'98	...	0'85	...	...	0'85	538'30	544'23
...	...	1'45	...	1'45	...	40'17	...	...	40'17	28'75	70'37
...	...	...	...	...	52'63	1'15	1'61	...	55'29	12'00	71'37
...	...	...	...	...	4'48	...	0'20	...	4'68	2'68	9'18
28'72	482'33	323'17	1'21	836'43	149'54	195'82	84'84	192'20	622'49	12,632'56	54,247'82
4'39	189'19	50'40	...	253'68	101'98	578'33	23'51	16'03	719'65	459'68	1,524'49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	971'93	...
...	...	0'26	...	0'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	606'10
...	...	2'02	...	2'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'47
...	13'24	7'74	...	20'98	29'35	8'09	19'19	5'50	62'13	177'00	10,969'33
...	2'00	1'90	...	3'90	15'50	5'76	20'32	...	41'07	2'70	102'63
...	7'38	39'05	0'23	47'66	42'05	35'89	10'74	1'00	98'68	2,362'31	11,734'26
1'95	9'65	10'61	...	28'11	45'39	15'73	8'72	...	69'84	63'39	241'89
3'57	20'09	20'59	...	44'25	16'70	3'95	5'30	...	26'95	631'63	3,339'31
...	1'24	6'87	...	8'11	10'43	0'45	4'43	...	15'31	5'35	48'65
...	51'20	5'89	...	57'09	42'95	10'24	12'16	42'46	107'81	90'81	7,553'79
...	2'78	0'54	...	3'32	3'22	1'51	1'35	...	6'08	1'69	55'39
4'14	71'98	10'85	...	86'95	8'27	112'40	1'91	33'59	156'17	2,458'68	5,863'90
...	32'96	4'58	...	37'54	13'25	32'57	3'26	1'30	50'38	76'37	104'99
7'84	67'24	38'33	0'14	113'55	15'19	102'24	1'30	4'66	123'59	13,558'30	14,250'31
5'49	38'33	31'71	...	75'59	61'08	394'53	3'66	0'09	450'36	634'09	1,063'00
0'38	...	...	...	0'38	3'06	2'20	...	...	5'86	1,108'03	1,114'27
0'40	...	...	...	0'40	0'16	48'37	0'20	...	48'73	20'59	67'73
...	0'55	2'02	...	2'57	19'09	...	4'00	...	23'09	168'76	239'40
...	...	...	...	...	4'40	...	...	...	4'40	10'72	15'97
5'93	231'66	125'63	0'37	373'69	177'26	275'01	63'60	87'41	603'29	20,755'47	55,447'73
7'84	87'02	64'73	...	159'59	153'52	430'92	41'94	1'39	693'77	715'50	1,915'06

[illegible]

Rice Land.					Barli Land.					Inferior crop.	Grand Total (of columns 12, 17, 22 and 23).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TAHSIL—(Contd.)											
...	...	...	6'05	6'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'44
...	...	...	2'42	2'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'42
...	17'68	27'34	3'79	47'31	1'99	2'16	4'50	2'50	11'15	48'76	7,120'80
...	3'74	2'70	...	6'44	...	...	1'42	...	1'42	0'06	74'23
...	31'74	53'83	1'41	85'78	11'92	25'32	...	...	37'24	1,483'25	8,392'12
...	17'91	17'41	3'31	38'63	18'57	30'94	1'86	2'00	53'37	60'44	224'88
1'28	3'62	14'72	...	19'82	...	4'28	...	1'10	5'38	253'79	1,583'45
...	...	1'42	...	1'42	...	...	...	...	...	1'19	17'71
...	10'13	7'77	...	17'60	...	4'17	...	...	4'17	23'10	2,800'3
...	2'13	...	0'55	2'68	3'18	...	...	...	3'16	1'60	17'71
4'09	100'21	123'42	9'46	237'18	2'89	13'41	2'49	2'00	20'79	1,049'15	2,548'6
...	17'19	26'28	18'41	81'88	0'50	9'78	1'00	...	11'28	27'78	143'46
71'90	497'45	425'63	41'87	1,039'84	9'97	39'14	3'02	...	52'13	9,712'65	11,362'40
30'85	153'83	116'18	22'75	323'41	31'01	383'57	0'61	10'18	425'37	200'51	1,028'13
0'34	5'24	1'26	...	6'84	...	0'55	13'11	...	13'86	1,464'88	1,469'01
0'66	2'60	0'45	...	3'61	...	62'98	...	...	62'98	49'55	116'32
0'64	...	6'49	...	9'12	8'33	3'50	1'21	...	13'04	96'62	182'99
1'62	1'50	0'75	...	3'87	1'79	...	...	...	1'79	7'47	15'45
76'25	668'07	661'24	64'56	1,470'14	35'10	92'51	24'33	5'60	157'54	14,132'32	35,431'31
33'03	198'90	165'19	47'44	444'58	55'03	497'25	4'89	12'18	559'35	406'61	1,621'06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'56	...	5'56	0'42	48'93
...
0'88	16'87	3'18	...	20'81	...	...	21'53	9'53	31'15	32'89	3,305'88
...	0'31	...	...	0'31	1'15	2'09	6'15	...	11'39	...	39'85
...	18'13	1'77	...	19'90	4'57	9'84	16'15	0'17	30'63	747'41	2,028'34
0'37	8'71	1'00	1'00	9'09	26'29	8'71	5'76	0'50	41'28	18'43	110'99
1'54	10'33	4'56	...	16'43	2'00	7'19	13'64	0'50	22'53	234'58	1,368'62
...	...	...	...	...	...	0'17	...	...	0'17	1'32	2'49
...	4'75	1'52	...	6'27	...	0'30	...	...	0'30	...	737'93
...
0'66	20'45	0'70	...	21'61	13'03	7'37	23'74	1'36	45'50	398'97	3,352'80
...	9'23	...	...	9'23	1'58	1'20	3'12	...	4'90	5'18	37'39
8'97	10'29	3'26	...	22'52	15'56	8'98	1'44	...	25'98	2,803'16	2,735'50
1'07	5'30	1'10	...	7'53	20'39	114'00	0'95	...	135'43	118'75	268'97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181'33	1,181'33
...	...	...	...	...	...	1'49	...	...	1'49	5'97	7'46
...	...	...	...	...	1'98	...	...	...	1'98	7'87	17'68
...	...	...	...	...	...	0'50	...	...	0'50	...	0'50
12'05	80'52	14'97	...	107'54	37'14	33'73	81'28	11'68	183'94	4,203'13	14,672'21
1'44	21'55	2'16	1'00	28'15	49'41	128'25	18'98	0'50	195'14	147'65	467'65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,353'61	...

Serial No.	Group.	Class of soil.	Wheat Land.									Total.
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Barkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bhandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	REHLI
5	Naharnow	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	51'61	491'77	74'84	5'19	11'00	...	15'45	3,080'82	3700'68	...
		Of which geunra	2'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'53	30'12	...
		Mund II	19'62	411'91	40'25	41'82	8'00	...	13'39	2,054'26	2,599'19	...
		Of which geunra	...	0'45	...	...	...	...	2'41	31'19	33'85	...
		Raiyan	90'74	493'11	56'24	879'01	5'27	...	28'57	3,584'43	5,137'37	...
		Of which geunra	...	1'31	...	...	...	...	1'00	43'16	44'46	...
		Kabar	3'07	5'13	2'02	0'55	...	...	...	336'17	248'94	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'76	3'76	...
		Rathia	...	122'33	6'49	12'70	2'07	...	13'99	1,403'01	1,560'20	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'43	17'43	...
		Patarua	...	32'84	...	33'75	...	...	0'17	108'86	175'72	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'10	2'10	...
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total	175'04	1,547'19	179'75	978'02	23'34	...	71'51	10,447'55	13,420'40
		Total Geunra	2'60	1'56	...	...	...	...	3'41	183'16	130'73	
		Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Deori	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	243'62	2,745'09	477'59	76'05	38'63	...	...	12,498'78	16,073'94	...
		Of which geunra	1'12	3'86	...	...	...	...	...	121'87	126'05	...
		Mund II	95'19	8,112'83	991'56	813'59	103'10	...	0'23	10,413'88	20,530'08	...
		Of which geunra	2'13	30'25	3'42	...	11'17	1'00	...	205'36	283'22	...
		Raiyan	79'58	375'20	63'50	957'30	...	...	...	2,080'48	2,410'12	...
		Of which geunra	1'00	6'89	2'15	8'67	...	...	...	40'37	56'05	...
		Kabar	10'42	91'01	13'84	7'00	18'87	...	...	1,161'09	1,298'23	...
		Of which geunra	...	0'55	...	...	3'00	...	...	28'41	29'96	...
		Rathia	18'09	249'67	19'53	88'65	6'11	...	1'00	1,102'82	1,480'82	...
		Of which geunra	1'00	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	14'95	18'45	...
		Patarua	4'31	101'47	5'73	118'43	0'25	...	2'17	288'44	520'80	...
		Of which geunra	...	0'33	...	...	...	...	...	24'19	24'5	...
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'90	0'90	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	4'39	...	0'20	1'08	...	...	...	22'14	27'8	...
		Of which geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'80	1'80	...
				Total	468'60	11,678'23	1,573'00	1,980'70	165'96	...	3'40	37,518'21	43,358'1
		Total Geunra	5'25	41'69	5'67	9'17	14'12	1'00	...	439'95	518'78	
		Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rice Land.					Bari Land.					Inferior crop.	Grand Total (of columns 12, 17, 22 and 23).
No.	Saman.	Jhlan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
HSIL.—(Concld.)											
...	
...	
...	8'12	4'05	...	12'17	17'60	4'15	...	...	21'75	4'08
0'14	0'30	0'14	...	0'58	3'00	...	...	...	3'00	...
0'25	28'00	2'58	...	28'81	26'16	14'40	...	...	40'50	349'57
...	15'94	3'76	...	19'70	23'36	5'44	...	...	28'80	37'00
1'82	118'01	13'05	...	132'88	41'74	7'10	...	...	49'93	982'90
...	31'39	1'19	...	22'58	6'31	0'55	...	...	6'80	24'96
...	0'77	...	...	0'77	1'00	2'00	...	...	3'00	...
...	1'00	...	...	1'00	...	6'09	...	...	6'09	...
0'50	23'37	...	...	23'87	44'80	6'43	...	...	51'03	114'54
...	3'72	...	...	3'72	0'09	6'60	...	...	6'69	4'67
13'31	124'16	56'95	0'30	193'78	9'97	10'23	...	...	20'80	3,278'18
3'27	47'08	9'43	...	56'08	27'40	130'81	...	...	168'21	101'31
...	1'25	...	...	1'25	...	...	...	...	...	3,278'03
0'41	...	0'95	...	1'30	0'51	91'94	...	...	92'45	30'62
...	...	...	...	...	0'83	...	...	...	0'93	11'23
...	...	...	...	...	...	1'09	...	...	1'00	...
15'88	301'68	75'01	0'36	383'63	142'60	45'00	...	...	187'00	8,022'53
2'39	80'33	15'47	...	108'62	60'67	242'43	...	...	303'10	198'76
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,887'06
...	
1'69	11'42	21'66	0'58	35'25	8'06	2'35	7'09	2'44	19'93	27'42	
...	28'65	2'10	...	30'75	4'33	3'11	0'20	0'11	7'75	...	
4'55	42'31	44'89	...	91'76	14'07	33'99	7'29	...	55'35	588'45	
3'68	181'09	22'46	5'63	182'81	16'08	23'69	0'84	27	40'88	19'33	
3'30	63'77	13'47	...	80'54	7'60	2'43	3'31	0'25	13'59	467'33	
...	11'80	2'03	...	13'85	...	5'47	...	...	5'47	5'98
...	1'48	1'42	...	2'88	2'30	0'50	5'82	..	8'42	0'58	
...	12'99	1'00	...	13'99	...	0'25	0'90	...	1'18	...	
1'40	41'53	8'76	0'74	52'43	11'18	1'54	3'15	2'22	18'09	186'53	
0'78	60'22	2'35	...	53'35	6'45	16'49	2'75	2'03	27'74	17'91	
33'87	593'68	64'70	3'78	695'08	41'82	34'81	3'25	0'55	80'43	4,545'65	
7'05	282'38	20'04	1'84	343'41	36'00	220'81	0'64	10'39	270'74	170'33	
3'88	3'53	0'34	...	29'70	...	0'52	...	...	0'62	4,105'60
3'15	1'54	0'50	3'45	8'65	...	98'45	...	...	98'45	278'82
...	...	0'36	...	0'33	...	...	...	...	...	9'54
...	...	...	0'88	0'83	1'10	...	...	...	1'10	...
64	757'85	155'50	5'10	985'89	65'02	76'14	20'71	5'46	196'33	8,911'19	
36'81	548'68	59'50	11'90	650'69	63'89	374'26	29'33	12'80	471'28	490'47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,564'20

Serial No.	Group.	Class of soil.	Wheat Land.								To
			Sasira.	Tagar.	Bharkila.	Ujarha.	Bhaudhla.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Keoli	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RF
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	154'85	302'81	133'87	34'74	12'00	...	1'00	5,521'02	6,16
		Of which gunra	...	...	2'10	...	3'00	...	38'96	66'31	10
		Mund II	190'85	1,347'89	316'31	697'09	...	...	1'10	2,049'68	11,68
		Of which gunra	0'71	19'12	3'14	2'59	...	...	2'00	268'43	20
		Raiyan	533'31	454'89	198'71	1,716'13	23'49	...	...	6,145'91	9,09
		Of which gunra	4'78	1'25	1'00	...	...	...	...	74'97	8
		Kahar	17'64	17'94	10'03	0'81	...	...	5'11	584'80	63
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'09	1
		Rathia	109'24	136'28	27'45	227'06	...	...	1'00	2,578'72	3,07
		Of which gunra	3'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	50'08	5
		Patana	98'34	159'38	34'81	507'31	0'57	...	11'30	1,354'93	2,16
		Of which gunra	0'40	1'38	...	...	...	...	...	59'86	6
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'31	1
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	1'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'39	7
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...
		Total	1,105'81	2,519'33	721'18	3,183'24	38'06	...	18'51	25,347'83	32,833
		Total Gunra	8'80	21'75	0'24	2'59	3'00	...	38'06	527'73	608
		Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bharrai	Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I	15'61	63'80	9'92	4'63	12'40	20'00	...	317'13	443
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...	2'80	4
		Mund II	27'54	1,250'43	51'08	515'87	11'45	...	...	1,453'67	3,311
		Of which gunra	...	0'72	...	...	...	...	...	17'31	11
		Raiyan	...	3'00	6'78	85'24	...	...	...	6'00	101
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathia	11'00	111'23	0'50	196'60	3'80	...	...	381'50	634
		Of which gunra	5'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'43	7
		Patana	1'40	129'08	4'91	186'25	47'63	...	...	152'87	523
		Of which gunra	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	8'14	17
		Bhatua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'11	17
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	1'94	1'10	...	...	...	...	11'47	1
		Of which gunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	55'45	1,565'60	74'27	989'89	75'27	20'00	...	2,312'06	5,0
		Total Gunra	6'10	2'72	...	...	2'00	...	...	31'...	...
		Total for the Rehli Tahsil.	3,049'16	30,418'85	5,329'16	13,423'91	2,376'45	260'59	170'95	143,412'54	198,4
		Total Gunra	50'34	116'72	12'82	13'70	41'98	6'00	70'08	1928'02	2,21
		Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Serial No.	Group.	Class of soil.	Wheat Land.								Total.
			Sasira.	Tagor.	Bherkila.	Ujarha.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan.	Irrigable.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Khura Tahsil	Total	2,887.28	1,9125.39	2,495.93	4,397.25	1,831.72	444.16	70.84	136,559.76	167,821.31
	Of which gunra	...	442.40	316.02	23.23	7.64	151.51	72.67	66.45	9,234.70	4,334.59
	Dhanda Tahsil	Total	1,713.36	3,702.84	2,239.80	4,191.63	573.06	108.72	1,810.23	69,408.48	77,748.32
	Of which gunra	...	35.86	14.10	4.63	1.75	32.04	23.35	508.35	752.22	1,372.50
	Saugor Tahsil	Total	4,553.78	19,468.03	5,637.82	14,118.73	2,677.84	352.37	1,331.09	187,528.10	235,658.95
	Of which gunra	...	166.00	86.14	128.70	14.54	120.89	28.62	166.98	2,960.63	3,671.49
	Rohli Tahsil	Total	3,048.16	3,0415.96	5,329.16	13,425.91	2,370.45	280.59	170.95	143,412.54	198,442.71
	Of which gunra	...	50.34	110.72	12.92	13.70	44.96	6.00	70.08	1,928.02	2,242.80
	TOTAL FOR THE SAUGOR DISTRICT		12,202.56	72,708.81	15,702.71	38,133.71	7,459.07	1,166.84	3,392.71	530,998.98	670,671.29
	Total for the Gunra		994.00	532.98	169.45	37.60	243.40	130.84	830.80	9,975.56	11,621.36
	Bir		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

मन्त्रालय

According to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Concl'd.)

Rice Land..					Barl Land.					Inferior crop.	GRAND TOTAL (of columns 12, 17, 22 and 23).
Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigable.	Total.	Fruits.		Sugarcane.		Total.	Simple.	
					Irrigable.	Dry.	Irrigable.	Dry.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Res.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
52°08	1,296°72	972°62	121°85	2,443°25	151°78	701°59	37°50	41°53	932°40	70,802°20	241,499°22
38°72	1,085°08	1,252°93	191°27	2,540°00	218°55	3,250°08	18°18	20°27	3,607°08	1,374°20	11,761°87
199°39	2,108°40	516°90	30°23	2,933°01	144°99	525°40	194°91	11°21	876°54	74,052°38	156,511°18
48°00	770°17	165°57	9°91	1,003°88	161°33	2,340°15	28°35	2°42	2,632°25	1,420°04	6,328°47
88°36	1,653°07	731°60	183°50	2,568°59	723°71	975°35	1,310°80	107°96	3,147°88	81,193°08	322,526°49
30°32	932°05	300°15	73°34	1,361°86	589°02	2,853°76	303°56	25°30	3,771°70	1,823°09	10,728°14
303°08	4,747°58	1,952°60	89°47	7,093°30	730°35	617°45	415°87	316°41	2,280°08	107,406°56	815,222°65
99°72	1,844°51	476°61	85°01	2,505°75	521°34	3237°52	132°11	48°27	3,936°24	3,205°60	11,893°79
637°40	9,790°77	4,173°78	385°04	14,037°05	1,750°53	3,019°70	1,989°23	477°11	7,236°96	833,854°18	1,035,759°48
218°08	4,840°51	2,195°26	362°50	7,417°28	1,430°24	11,061°51	482°20	90°32	13,750°27	7,923°32	40,712°20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dir 12,861°04	...

सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE III.—Cropped are

Serial No.	Assessment group.	At Present					
		Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
							KHURA
1	Kanjia ...	9,114.89	897.93	...	632.80	3,877.50	12,686.16
2	Etawa ...	11,040.21	186.76	0.40	332.28	934.88	2,505.04
3	Eran ...	5,589.78	66.86	...	151.72	304.02	979.96
4	Jharai ...	15,621.39	562.85	9.65	258.58	1,082.20	2,283.01
5	Khurai ...	16,698.43	408.85	1.13	452.36	835.53	3,424.67
6	Khimlaan ...	20,380.56	822.00	...	830.86	2,547.38	6,484.76
7	Barodiya ...	10,580.35	588.43	2.11	373.93	3,024.62	4,237.21
8	Chandrapur ...	15,577.25	853.40	18.11	849.12	2,932.56	4,244.28
9	Pithoria ...	1,958.51	186.36	101.56	335.53	1,024.16	2,365.04
	Total for the Tahsil ...	106,561.37	4,577.94	132.95	4,216.68	16,562.85	39,210.11
							BAND.
1	Dhamoni ...	3,605.31	337.94	28.44	202.43	1,299.05	680.07
2	Binaika ...	24,910.17	1,625.76	22.07	2,873.31	2,734.12	1,723.98
3	Shahgarh ...	6,434.76	1,821.06	93.90	3,982.44	11,295.05	3,266.06
4	Bhera ...	22,433.78	705.61	33.52	1,832.23	4,172.37	2,846.16
	Total for the Tahsil ...	57,384.03	4,690.37	177.93	8,890.41	19,500.59	8,516.21
							SAUGO
1	Narayaoli ...	30,867.51	632.54	31.69	1,758.98	1,533.60	3,576.51
2	Jhila ...	21,876.88	495.01	130.48	1,378.32	883.43	1,689.87
3	Sewan ...	17,222.83	257.25	114.09	1,173.50	569.60	2,244.2
4	Jaisingnagar ...	11,636.87	494.54	46.71	928.48	1,071.65	2,285.04
5	Surkhi ...	38,683.14	1,236.51	340.88	2,742.00	2,707.08	4,530.9
6	Saugor ...	26,307.31	995.52	182.16	2,367.06	1,090.85	2,266.8
7	Dhana ...	38,272.46	1,140.59	114.17	2,367.76	2,220.76	7,758.64
	Total for the Tahsil ...	184,367.00	5,251.96	960.18	12,716.10	10,076.95	24,352.01
							BEHL
1	Garhakota ...	19,268.98	1,147.39	125.43	8,575.78	2,507.12	5,825.36
2	Rehli ...	24,152.29	1,017.10	132.37	2,690.10	3,313.20	2,852.87
3	Chhirsari ...	12,161.06	1,960.21	44.49	3,273.46	4,043.53	2,636.81
4	Gourjhamar ...	5,545.99	522.21	64.14	682.69	1,219.37	2,408.57
5	Naharmow ...	8,591.13	793.21	28.18	827.75	1,810.30	1,873.27
6	Deori ...	31,776.26	1,730.00	34.45	6,598.64	4,645.19	1,558.1
7	Kesli ...	24,177.90	2,109.91	173.82	2,528.71	11,275.78	2,757.6
8	Bharrai ...	3,229.60	1,659.17	6.83	738.12	2,796.21	1,039.6
	Total for the Tahsil ...	129,303.21	10,939.23	609.71	25,913.25	31,610.70	20,952.5
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	477,615.61	25,459.50	1,880.77	51,736.44	77,751.09	93,036.6

		Til.	Others.	Bir.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
		10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
3,831		312.06	2,596.17	1,128.03	41,224.90	1,293.48	39,931.42
1,130		926.83	845.87	876.71	18,815.11	318.59	18,496.52
300.14		524.07	361.33	367.93	8,663.22	109.33	8,553.89
588.75	124.05	702.69	770.61	1,468.02	23,466.80	525.12	22,941.68
936.02	10.71	316.28	852.77	1,205.82	25,137.67	469.84	24,668.33
2,778.27	35.66	1,454.31	1,889.84	2,175.16	39,398.30	938.70	38,459.60
3,148.67	20.66	1,347.78	1,407.43	2,134.95	20,866.14	689.89	20,176.75
4,631.23	38.50	2,079.35	1,977.98	2,093.69	34,695.52	771.76	33,923.76
734.47	4.41	1,952.01	569.72	1,130.25	10,372.03	296.74	10,075.29
18,082.85	427.28	15,615.38	10,671.72	12,580.56	228,639.69	5,412.45	223,227.24
TAHSIL.							
835.34	15.51	720.35	502.88	1,393.07	9,620.40	226.02	9,394.38
3,145.90	218.85	5,042.08	1,970.05	4,182.29	48,648.53	749.49	47,899.04
2,093.39	71.10	3,099.56	4,135.24	2,296.75	39,184.30	1,445.85	37,738.45
6,680.37	1,679.90	3,441.74	1,930.54	4,341.56	50,097.78	553.04	49,544.74
12,760.00	1,985.36	12,903.73	8,538.71	12,203.67	147,551.01	2,974.40	144,576.61
TAHSIL.							
4,298.93	88.28	1,567.15	1,772.34	4,300.51	40,928.00	503.45	40,424.55
2,468.95	390.99	1,245.47	1,766.67	3,809.30	36,135.27	822.94	35,312.33
674.06	92.73	827.88	879.99	3,401.96	27,458.14	121.23	27,336.91
1,805.32	116.83	1,511.26	1,734.20	2,424.45	24,055.31	920.95	23,134.36
4,121.28	1,199.39	3,327.41	3,408.81	6,631.43	68,928.87	959.46	67,969.41
2,000.11	124.02	1,424.04	2,442.11	6,382.20	45,582.19	1,035.75	44,546.44
5,410.81	1,167.11	2,366.22	2,302.74	8,152.35	71,273.57	1,083.67	70,189.90
20,779.46	3,179.30	12,269.43	14,306.76	35,102.20	323,361.35	4,947.45	318,413.90
TAHSIL.							
5,756.43	2,202.72	2,016.00	3,532.94	4,186.39	55,144.54	1,388.60	53,755.94
2,833.99	4,205.53	2,627.70	3,856.29	6,891.18	54,072.67	558.80	53,513.87
2,386.69	1,635.30	2,699.03	2,512.85	2,650.63	35,984.14	2,231.22	33,752.92
1,031.59	1,223.25	779.09	1,704.18	1,736.87	16,917.95	1,384.57	15,533.38
1,298.78	845.63	2,539.44	3,158.13	2,218.12	24,383.83	1,282.38	23,101.45
985.00	426.61	2,039.34	4,191.01	3,294.22	57,228.90	1,294.75	55,934.15
1,495.27	496.88	7,016.19	7,955.75	5,011.47	64,999.26	1,831.04	63,168.22
237.25	342.40	366.41	1,042.57	920.64	12,377.03	471.42	11,905.61
15,955.00	11,378.27	20,083.20	27,453.72	26,909.52	321,108.32	10,442.78	310,665.54
67,577.31	16,970.21	60,871.74	60,970.91	86,795.95	1,020,660.37	23,777.08	996,883.29

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.		
		16	17	18	19		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Kanjia ...	14,992.05	768.20	1.80	20.75	1,526.20	3,918.10
2	Etawa ...	9,295.15	47.30	...	12.35	320.55	3,363.35
3	Eran ...	5,513.90	46.30	.75	11.95	230.80	924.95
4	Jharai ...	11,848.00	420.65	33.45	46.05	319.15	1,965.75
5	Khurai ...	8,523.05	243.25	8.85	80.40	378.40	3,221.00
6	Khimlasi ...	17,376.70	529.70	10.25	94.20	1,367.85	5,224.55
7	Barodiya ...	10,701.80	217.95	64.40	27.95	2,245.20	2,088.75
8	Chandrapur ...	10,902.50	349.00	181.50	183.50	1,126.00	2,827.50
9	Pithoria ...	2,606.40	140.10	100.30	2.75	497.40	437.05
Total for the Tahsil		91,753.05	2,762.45	401.30	479.90	8,011.55	23,969.00
							BAND.
1	Dhamoni ...	1,516.10	209.40	89.25	1.75	457.05	167.40
2	Binsika ...	13,657.90	870.00	61.95	111.60	1,153.70	717.70
3	Shahgarh ...	7,146.70	752.70	80.05	26.85	8,770.65	379.80
4	Bhara ...	15,066.95	133.55	83.75	47.35	1,917.35	1,621.55
Total for the Tahsil		37,987.65	1,965.65	315.00	187.55	12,298.75	2,886.45
							SAUGOI
1	Narayaoli ...	26,433.65	210.25	206.70	289.05	430.20	2,104.15
2	Jhila ...	16,882.40	153.35	246.50	165.60	863.20	1,182.35
3	Sewan ...	15,521.32½	70.05	203.80	99.52½	365.40	586.11
4	Jaisinghuagar ...	9,018.45	162.95	148.55	0.95	509.35	619.85
5	Surkhi ...	33,738.85	185.50	769.90	272.35	1,421.95	2,217.85
6	Saugor ...	22,915.45	214.10	461.25	272.15	794.70	1,317.85
7	Dhana ...	31,146.90	318.60	497.45	247.30	1,158.65	3,276.35
Total for the Tahsil		155,657.02½	1,320.80	2,624.15	1,346.92½	5,543.45	11,804.45
							REHL.
1	Garhakota ...	25,708.95	338.60	313.25	149.40	1,701.65	3,306.72½
2	Rehli ...	22,273.10	245.05	418.50	135.60	1,739.40	2,535.00
3	Chhirari ...	12,959.75	866.60	348.70	34.05	2,141.25	1,171.70
4	Gourjhamar ...	6,347.25	230.15	185.90	18.30	755.15	569.90
5	Naharmow ...	9,152.15	192.85	249.80	48.25	1,150.60	900.15
6	Deori ...	31,976.75	730.65	145.45	273.35	2,516.95	590.15
7	Kesli ...	18,931.75	616.35	362.45	80.10	5,142.45	1,466.55
8	Bharrai ...	2,161.70	871.75	114.50	4.95	1,411.15	1,062.95
Total for the Tahsil		129,511.40	4,192.00	2,138.55	744.00	16,558.60	11,603.07
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		414,915.12½	10,240.90	5,479.00	2,758.37½	42,412.35	49,762.97

* This figure does not agree with that shown in column 21 of Table IV

classified according to Crops. — (Concl.)

OWNER SETTLEMENT.

Juar.	Cotton.	Til.	Others.	Bir.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.							
5,949.35	638.20	1,191.55	904.80	...	29,911.00	...	29,911.00
1,071.00	36.05	356.95	439.55	...	14,942.25	...	14,942.25
246.35	7.30	68.45	178.95	...	7,229.70	...	7,229.70
428.75	171.45	278.75	520.15	...	16,082.15	...	16,082.15
309.95	15.55	141.55	624.55	...	13,545.55	...	13,545.55
1,479.20	57.45	435.90	2,533.95	...	29,109.75	...	29,109.75
1,406.75	146.75	522.15	1,252.35	...	18,671.55	...	18,671.55
1,906.35	217.45	682.40	1,091.40	...	19,467.60	...	19,467.60
1,368.50	147.15	177.80	305.40	...	5,777.85	...	5,777.85
14,160.20	1,437.35	3,855.50	7,851.10	...	154,687.40	...	154,687.40
TAHSIL.							
618.85	149.95	213.95	319.15	...	3,742.85	1.15	3,741.70
2,139.25	1,070.85	697.00	1,102.30	...	21,582.25	...	21,582.25
866.60	626.55	2,106.85	3,203.80	...	23,962.55	...	23,962.55
4,063.70	3,937.65	833.30	907.85	...	29,212.50	...	29,212.50
7,688.40	5,785.00	3,851.10	5,534.60	...	78,500.15	1.15	78,499.00
TAHSIL.							
2,304.50	482.35	909.40	1,545.95	...	35,006.20	2.90	35,003.30
2,078.05	823.55	467.95	1,245.15	...	24,708.10	...	24,708.10
1,027.65	218.05	175.50	725.65	...	18,999.10	...	18,999.10
1,398.15	345.90	694.60	313.50	...	13,212.25	...	13,212.25
3,342.05	3,071.90	723.95	1,823.15	...	47,567.40	1.55	47,565.85
1,905.65	654.55	331.05	1,741.70	...	30,608.40	22.55	30,585.85
4,632.65	3,175.92	445.00	1,703.93	...	46,602.75	11.35	46,591.40
17,288.70	8,772.22	3,747.45	9,099.03	...	216,704.20	38.35	216,665.85
TAHSIL.							
3,466.90	3,501.57½	530.10	1,876.90	...	40,944.05	...	40,944.05
3,096.20	6,213.15	518.95	2,308.85	...	39,483.80	...	39,483.80
1,928.50	2,902.40	583.50	1,102.35	...	24,038.80	...	24,038.80
1,301.20	78.40	1,852.30	370.45	...	11,709.00	...	11,709.00
1,041.20	1,512.50	487.35	961.55	...	15,696.40	...	15,696.40
799.60	2,113.00	570.10	1,074.30	...	40,840.25	...	40,840.25
617.45	2,734.20	1,766.55	2,958.80	...	34,676.65	...	34,676.65
174.50	675.10	132.10	883.05	...	7,491.75	...	7,491.75
12,423.55	19,730.32½	6,440.95	11,536.25	...	214,880.70	...	214,880.70
51,562.85	35,724.89½	17,895.00	34,020.9	...	664,772.45	39.50	* 664,732.95

it was impossible to reconcile the discrepancies in old papers.

TABLE IV.—Details of

Serial No.	Assessment group.	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED				
		AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than 3 years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, bill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total unoccupied area.
		Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
											KHURA
1	Kaujia ...	39,981.42	5,086.20	45,017.62	8,716.92	53,734.54	19.02	91.10	46,759.93	7,976.05	54,735.98
2	Etawa ...	18,406.52	3,022.16	21,518.68	6,623.88	28,142.56	17.40	...	9,263.69	2,014.17	11,285.2
						*147.31			*6.22	*686.21	*592.4
3	Eran ...	8,553.89	1,319.87	9,873.76	2,288.38	12,162.09	24.55	...	4,033.63	824.32	4,862.5
						*28.27				*48.17	*38.1
4	Jharai ...	22,941.68	2,058.93	25,001.61	3,107.01	28,108.62	71.92	6,633.32	11,805.44	3,318.51	216,529.1
										*81.05	*81.0
5	Khurai ...	24,668.33	2,476.57	27,144.90	4,522.60	31,667.50	38.86	1,056.39	8,007.60	2,220.95	11,923.8
						*2.84			*90.67	*436.27	*62.9
6	Khimlana ...	38,459.00	5,314.03	43,773.03	9,024.45	52,797.48	80.10	...	27,011.23	3,797.93	30,809.3
						*23.25			*4.38	*122.06	*122.0
7	Barodia ...	26,176.75	4,405.47	30,582.22	2,228.02	32,810.24	18.12	5,660.40	30,126.93	5,544.99	41,350.4
						*92.53			*111.95	*177.70	*289.7
8	Chandrapur ...	33,923.76	4,858.34	38,782.10	3,365.32	42,147.42	30.67	9,407.88	20,187.56	3,358.99	33,014.6
						*103.63		*19.02	*80.32	*03.77	*183.1
9	Pithoria ...	10,075.25	1,401.62	11,536.91	1,330.18	12,867.09	12.40	6,810.09	6,947.64	745.86	14,612.9
	Total for the Tahsil	223,227.24	30,034.19	253,261.43	41,206.89	294,468.32	313.19	29,658.68	104,433.14	29,831.77	224,236.7
						*307.83		*19.02	*289.16	*1,545.92	*1,854.1
											BAND
1	Dhamoni ...	0,394.38	1,325.70	10,720.08	512.05	11,233.03	7.87	7,297.34	8,554.06	5,529.45	21,688.7
2	Binalka ...	47,899.04	2,469.16	50,368.20	3,233.33	53,600.53	24.54	15,740.74	14,832.88	5,146.87	35,451.0
						*82.20			*03.80	*77.70	*141.5
3	Shahgarh ...	37,738.45	12,948.52	50,686.97	5,117.68	55,804.65	48.10	11,684.06	37,098.01	11,356.52	61,083.2
4	Bhera ...	49,544.74	3,030.10	52,574.84	5,298.76	57,873.60	65.04	8,265.55	15,450.41	4,490.66	29,267.6
	Total for the Tahsil	144,576.61	19,772.48	164,349.09	14,162.72	178,511.81	143.55	42,994.29	76,833.99	26,519.60	148,400.7
						*82.29			*03.86	*77.70	*141.5
											SAUOG
1	Naryali ...	49,424.55	3,309.44	52,733.99	6,078.48	58,812.47	25.76	11,845.70	20,372.22	7,700.63	39,945.3
						*31.09					*473.8
2	Jhila ...	35,812.33	1,519.07	37,331.40	4,497.45	41,828.85	24.70	6,220.36	11,009.53	5,368.70	23,311.8
						*150.96					*8.4
3	Sewan ...	27,336.01	873.52	28,210.43	2,455.72	30,666.15	1.20	9,736.52	7,946.78	2,952.23	20,537.8
						*63.17					*75.6
4	Jalsingnagar ...	23,134.36	1,143.67	24,278.03	3,104.42	27,382.45	10.51	13,964.41	4,921.99	1,517.95	20,414.6
5	Surkhi ...	07,969.41	3,083.27	71,063.38	8,467.50	79,530.88	53.84	16,399.48	23,454.08	7,743.43	47,586.5
6	Sangor ...	44,546.44	2,221.96	46,768.40	6,657.88	53,426.28	83.51	7,085.12	14,258.24	14,680.56	36,716.8
7	Dhana ...	70,189.00	2,902.95	73,091.95	7,109.36	80,201.31	62.79	11,270.89	25,101.22	7,512.00	44,020.1
						*154.07	*49		*55.61	*502.15	*558.2
	Total for the Tahsil	316,413.60	15,055.50	333,469.10	39,328.79	372,797.89	282.46	77,062.48	107,718.04	47,482.52	232,543.4
						*309.28	*40		*55.61	*502.15	*1,114.4
											REHI
1	Garhakota ...	53,755.94	3,506.45	57,262.39	8,773.27	66,035.66	44.97	4,833.97	8,145.09	8,602.23	21,816.2
2	Rehli ...	53,513.87	3,748.91	57,262.78	7,912.16	65,174.94	57.49	13,459.61	16,778.78	6,071.53	30,967.3
3	Chhirari ...	33,752.02	3,348.99	37,101.01	4,413.43	41,514.44	19.10	11,110.95	8,319.76	7,045.62	27,465.4
4	Gourjhamar ...	15,533.38	058.09	16,591.47	1,543.02	18,034.49	17.70	6,410.94	4,889.06	2,094.98	13,449.2
5	Naharnow ...	23,101.45	1,550.27	24,651.72	2,344.69	27,006.41	8.37	3,985.60	8,372.74	1,704.93	14,071.7
6	Deori ...	55,934.15	3,200.79	59,134.94	3,963.09	63,098.03	38.11	10,865.40	15,700.56	4,145.03	30,746.1
						*30.25			*155.00		*18
7	Keshi ...	63,168.22	*9,232.03	72,400.25	5,873.12	78,273.37	38.24	27,899.05	17,199.82	4,166.242	49,305.3
8	Bharrai ...	11,905.61	2,522.60	14,428.21	2,296.54	16,724.75	2.17	13,819.27	9,562.24	2,076.82	25,468.3
	Total for the Tahsil	310,605.54	128,070.13	338,675.67	37,050.25	375,725.92	226.15	92,720.85	89,965.57	36,507.98	219,313.1
						*30.25			*155.00		*18
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	996,883.29	92,932.30	1,089,815.59	13,1778.56	1,221,994.15	966.35	242,236.28	438,951.11	140,481.77	823,56
				(a)		*879.40	*48	*19.02	*436.88	*2,280.83	*3.29

(a) This figure does not agree with the cultivated area shown in Table II as the attestation of

Village areas.

AREA.	AREA IRRIGATED.			No. of irri- gation wells.	No. of artificial tanks.	No. of ploughs.	No. of plough- cattle.	COMPARE AS AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.						
	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.					Area cropped.	Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	No. of irrigation wells.	No. of artifi- cial tanks.	No. of ploughs.	No. of plough- cattle.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
HSIL.														
109,580'04	...	30'21	30'21	24	...	1,138	3,734	29,910'45	44,228'75	3'00	5	...	2,210	6,547
39,427'83 *739'74	19'76	51'42	71'18	18	6	1,160	3,624	14,942'25	24,381'15	2'00	3	...	1,074	3,026
17,044'59 *76'44	...	12'35	12'35	8	...	542	1,743	7,229'70	10,721'70	6'00	5	...	527	1,568
49,687'81 *81'05	11'24	190'40	201'64	45	6	1,594	4,029	16,032'49	23,514'15	20'00	2	...	1,282	2,942
43,591'49 *629'78	84'34	34'47	118'81	45	9	1,471	3,914	12,545'55	23,318'70	16'00	11	...	1,014	2,478
83,687'40 *145'91	45'15	86'10	132'25	57	2	2,313	6,439	29,109'75	42,974'55	17'00	23	...	2,289	5,452
74,100'88 *382'27	1'78	8'42	10'20	14	1	1,917	4,113	16,671'55	23,025'10	7'00	14	...	1,832	3,826
75,162'02 *20'74	15'42	28'43	43'85	67	3	2,275	5,326	19,497'60	28,379'10	33'00	21	...	1,768	3,898
37,383'17	...	1'82	1'52	...	...	699	1,590	5,777'85	7,685'85	74'00	17	...	605	1,264
518,705'01 *2,251'93	175'69	443'32	622'01	280	27	13,019	34,413	154,687'10	226,828'85	178'00	101	...	12,599	30,995
AHSIL.														
32,921'75	...	20'89	20'89	9	...	612	1,317	3,741'70	5,710'75	47'00	53	...	699	1,421
69,051'58 *223'85	...	69'55	69'55	71	...	2,743	5,242	21,697'50	29,147'65	61'00	34	...	1,647	3,493
16,887'94	...	2,605'09	2,605'09	449	...	2,729	5,598	23,038'00	32,143'15	1,725'50	817	...	2,274	5,755
36,141'26	...	198'37	198'37	155	...	2,513	5,038	29,210'00	39,773'85	184'40	129	...	1,800	3,852
5,002'51 *223'85	...	2,893'90	2,893'90	694	...	8,594	17,590	78,469'00	100,775'50	2,017'90	833	...	6,410	14,021
HSIL.														
96,655'78 *504'97	...	203'74	203'74	118	...	3,010	6,756	35,003'30	42,818'70	311'00	259	...	2,573	6,010
75,144'10 *167'44	...	313'98	313'92	192	...	1,756	4,215	24,708'10	31,453'85	38'00	146	...	1,652	4,395
51,209'95 *138'98	...	193'16	193'10	134	2	1,474	3,162	19,999'10	24,174'95	406'00	285	...	1,196	2,762
1,707'31	...	88'84	88'84	84	...	1,255	2,762	13,193'60	20,108'80	166'20	89	...	779	1,664
1,111'71	...	1,196'25	1,190'25	517	...	3,373	6,721	43,439'40	64,409'10	1,071'50	509	...	2,963	6,449
1,142'73	12'59	1,092'95	1,105'54	510	2	2,451	4,935	30,801'70	42,011'47	918'00	413	...	2,104	4,530
4,289'11 *712'32	...	397'51	397'51	224	...	3,377	6,784	49,291'00	65,635'50	375'00	167	...	2,950	6,390
5,841'67 1,513'71	12'59	3,488'37	3,498'98	1,777	4	16,695	35,335	419,433'20	290,672'17	3,280'70	1,827	...	14,217	34,090
HSIL.														
7,853'86	08	180'30	180'38	189	1	2,179	4,503	41,742'43	58,030'75	131'00	146	...	2,455	5,963
9,142'33	...	245'24	245'24	152	...	2,531	5,233	39,382'80	53,602'42	301'00	137	6	2,140	4,732
9,010'80	...	89'09	89'09	40	7	1,615	3,329	24,449'95	29,984'50	31'10	12	...	1,587	4,183
1,484'67	...	114'43	114'43	35	21	743	1,638	11,895'05	14,279'85	85'25	37	...	697	1,461
1,108'11	...	78'26	78'26	75	15	1,195	2,474	16,053'35	19,772'65	52'50	70	...	980	2,200
87'73 85'31	12'12	49'11	61'23	380	...	4,075	8,160	40,872'40	47,383'10	104'65	55	...	3,067	7,397
70'72	...	177'64	177'64	39	19	784	1,615	35,738'20	41,917'65	165'90	83	4	2,538	5,497
95'25	...	11'36	11'36	7	...	655	1,349	7,273'15	9,325'95	...	...	...	919	1,824
29'47 85'31	12'20	945'43	957'63	927	63	13,777	28,291	217,385'33	274,298'87	872'30	540	10	14,383	33,157
78'60 74'80	203'43	7,769'03	7,972'60	3,654	94	52,085	116,629	600,999'03	808,573'30	6,348'90	3,301	10	47,589	112,864

was effected in one year and the preparation of * 14,425'21 the statements in a different year.

TABLE V.—Details

Serial No.	Assessment group.	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKHUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KHURAI											
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1	Kanjia ...	10,250.13	5,549.94	15,800.07	1,702.64	136	1,418.42	492	5,905.13	184	804.24
2	Etawa ...	3,571.39	2,294.75	5,866.14	591.63	97	2,006.48	42	573.43	98	1,799.15
3	Eran ...	2,227.93	930.12	3,158.05	463.98	29	739.84	3	30.54	51	563.04
4	Jharai ...	4,135.44	2,629.52	6,764.96	669.66	38	1,058.88	...	...	202	3,048.11
5	Khurai ...	3,059.77	2,785.06	5,844.83	532.84	34	452.33	...	...	245	2,799.61
6	Khimlana ...	6,355.81	3,728.40	10,084.21	1,577.62	46	614.76	35	445.58	409	5,990.41
7	Barodia ...	4,211.09	2,712.41	6,923.50	844.06	114	1,246.30	6	34.10	250	1,758.67
8	Chandrapur ...	6,056.19	4,023.39	10,079.58	868.24	68	778.64	6	43.21	430	2,448.05
9	Pithoria ...	284.23	320.19	604.42	40.33	51	605.37	6	13.85	275	2,115.12
	Total for the Tahsil ...	40,151.98	24,973.78	65,125.76	7,239.00	608	8,921.02	590	7,045.84	2,142	21,826.42
BANDA											
1	Dhamoni ...	1,314.93	1,036.29	2,351.22	173.92	32	141.99	1	8.44	166	1,677.80
2	Binaika ...	6,336.16	2,488.30	8,824.46	786.45	286	2,962.31	5	71.97	743	6,522.90
3	Shahgarh ...	7,018.57	3,545.18	10,563.75	865.04	225	2,778.36	4	96.75	528	3,218.63
4	Bhera ...	7,973.52	2,543.60	10,517.12	1,246.87	318	2,885.83	9	24.64	1,081	10,096.24
	Total for the Tahsil ...	22,643.18	9,613.37	32,256.55	3,072.28	861	8,768.49	19	201.80	2,518	21,515.57
SAUGOR											
1	Nayaoli ...	5,812.07	4,208.27	10,020.34	995.76	135	2,521.33	7	70.89	690	7,879.65
2	Jhila ...	7,602.22	2,810.65	10,412.87	1,331.90	58	1,428.68	9	217.25	380	6,397.6
3	Sewan ...	4,424.08	2,186.79	6,610.87	983.97	43	445.16	4	23.68	415	5,513.74
4	Jaisingnagar ...	3,022.46	1,508.79	4,531.25	285.93	26	432.60	2	51.50	300	3,902.2
5	Sukhi ...	5,913.45	3,618.41	9,531.86	724.11	128	2,205.05	...	...	1,435	17,292.7
6	Saugor ...	4,361.34	2,606.02	6,967.36	875.62	226	3,592.60	70	599.41	804	9,378.91
7	Dhana ...	8,444.89	3,053.34	11,497.73	1,175.33	180	1,456.85	18	155.50	2,160	24,942.19
	Total for the Tahsil ...	39,590.01	20,192.27	59,772.28	6,372.62	796	12,080.27	110	1,118.23	6,185	73,602.04
REHLI											
1	Garhakota ...	8,940.65	2,813.81	11,754.46	1,574.52	169	1,637.25	29	135.63	1,691	18,989.99
2	Rehli ...	6,458.40	2,873.22	9,331.62	891.69	169	1,803.03	21	469.47	1,334	13,574.96
3	Chhirari ...	4,463.22	1,913.65	6,376.87	526.79	57	583.65	2	10.00	1,079	8,459.03
4	Gourjhamar ...	1,579.74	1,126.00	2,705.74	241.08	57	570.34	3	35.96	585	5,916
5	Naharmow ...	3,098.00	1,537.63	4,635.63	762.42	82	1,087.83	13	15.68	551	5,719.5
6	Deori ...	7,073.42	4,447.62	12,121.04	955.93	268	3,508.63	15	144.85	419	3,843
7	Esali ...	3,381.70	2,462.32	5,844.02	534.35	21	434.39	4	5.13	352	5,816
8	Bharrai ...	953.31	635.70	1,589.01	64.19	68	281.62	...	...	112	981
	Total for the Tahsil ...	36,548.44	17,809.95	54,358.39	5,550.97	826	9,904.74	87	816.81	6,123	62,675
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT...	138,923.61	72,589.87	211,512.98	22,284.87	3,091	30,674.52	806	9,182.68	16,968	189,315

Holdings.

HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant-right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD BY RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area to agree with Column 7 of Table 4.	COMPARE AREAS AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.					
Num-ber of hold-ings.	Area.		Num-ber of hold-ings.	Area.	As grant from mal-guzars.	In lieu of service.		Held as sir.	Held by Malik-makbuzas.	Held by Revenue-free grantees.	Held by Absolute-Occupancy Tenant.	Held by Occu-pancy Tenants.	Held by Ordinary Tenants.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
TAHSIL.													
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
894	5,846-80	4,517-99	3,532	17,819-42	728-50	899-47	53,734-54	14,198-65	2,989-75	6,107-10	1,707-80	3,814-10	14,465-75
385	6,888-77	2,557-79	797	7,620-62	407-01	478-17	28,142-56	8,151-95	1,744-00	1,175-20	2,415-85	5,629-85	9,808-50
181	2,250-14	1,071-27	348	4,050-47	137-01	181-77	12,162-08	2,584-25	968-50	128-65	973-70	1,774-80	3,987-20
455	5,396-14	2,240-91	1,193	8,199-22	893-30	587-10	28,138-62	5,032-60	1,010-05	57-70	4,811-60	4,201-80	7,748-65
549	7,595-48	3,038-42	1,118	11,114-21	868-99	458-72	31,667-59	4,181-45	389-75	...	3,616-95	4,216-60	10,232-15
910	12,632-13	4,681-09	2,186	16,587-98	652-69	1,109-23	52,798-05	7,715-80	431-85	550-55	7,830-40	9,611-70	15,537-25
908	5,529-52	3,985-18	2,266	11,708-69	479-96	1,144-32	32,810-24	4,525-70	1,804-45	176-00	2,683-95	4,747-50	8,902-40
1,063	7,693-49	5,314-32	2,001	14,116-50	708-22	970-41	42,147-42	5,139-65	957-30	56-70	3,720-90	6,003-05	9,504-49
401	2,509-11	1,992-55	562	4,462-51	180-96	403-18	12,867-01	545-80	629-55	23-35	2,366-40	350-70	3,514-20
5,671	58,286-08	29,899-48	13,995	95,679-62	4,521-64	6,162-37	294,468-28	47,125-85	10,425-20	8,275-25	29,627-55	40,850-10	88,680-59
TAHSIL.													
503	2,849-84	1,790-64	622	2,609-50	139-58	104-02	11,233-03	693-50	218-55	7-75	2,252-20	829-90	1,464-80
1,907	15,507-11	6,448-27	1,997	11,547-72	790-18	925-60	53,600-53	4,089-45	3,372-05	50-00	7,663-20	3,544-35	9,810-75
1,901	15,985-21	6,981-57	2,979	14,972-36	672-08	585-44	55,801-66	4,109-20	3,343-10	187-75	4,471-70	4,639-55	15,185-65
224	15,595-28	6,416-43	1,606	10,562-88	763-50	1,011-73	57,873-60	7,182-25	3,073-75	40-85	11,298-65	3,148-35	14,168-80
4,535	49,387-44	21,636-91	7,264	39,752-92	2,365-34	2,626-79	178,511-81	16,074-40	10,007-45	286-35	25,685-75	12,062-15	40,630-20
TAHSIL.													
1,944	16,596-91	6,707-59	1,863	15,092-44	565-29	756-01	59,710-45	5,540-15	2,300-80	346-00	9,872-40	6,268-25	18,572-25
717	7,469-41	3,217-98	1,229	11,535-08	488-33	664-53	41,829-75	6,371-45	1,617-60	718-10	7,779-75	3,675-60	10,990-00
699	6,526-60	2,451-53	795	8,260-82	382-70	451-05	30,666-15	4,258-35	301-62	246-25	6,556-10	2,168-65	10,278-27
682	8,819-04	2,406-06	119	7,269-47	186-02	284-27	27,382-45	2,979-40	322-90	122-10	4,485-00	1,969-90	10,186-80
2,099	21,419-83	8,074-52	1,708	18,548-00	1,102-28	1,146-57	79,520-88	6,187-45	2,376-10	266-05	19,903-95	6,912-25	27,648-65
1,403	14,801-97	4,260-51	1,342	12,876-44	350-37	608-73	53,426-30	3,816-75	2,340-17	2,199-98	12,241-05	3,612-87	17,090-17
2,719	21,874-47	6,394-47	1,710	12,511-7	447-47	978-85	80,262-21	8,226-92	1,383-35	417-60	27,459-22	6,321-48	20,995-09
10,263	47,098-23	33,512-66	8,766	36,097-01	3,522-46	4,885-01	372,798-19	37,379-87	10,592-07	4,316-08	87,747-47	30,323-80	115,701-23
TAHSIL.													
1,980	14,033-69	4,890-72	1,543	13,997-80	346-11	852-01	66,037-66	9,349-47	1,796-75	167-75	21,716-93	3,800-40	20,381-75
1,847	16,294-35	5,889-86	1,627	16,389-19	394-27	1,073-55	65,174-94	6,450-10	1,896-42	661-55	17,140-35	3,508-00	23,044-25
1,854	11,017-80	4,791-96	1,460	9,389-57	232-37	590-99	41,515-37	3,837-20	620-42	68-23	9,845-95	2,550-50	12,629-50
547	3,694-56	936-52	410	3,893-07	103-11	185-57	18,085-39	1,302-30	464-85	156-45	6,482-70	953-80	4,785-25
805	6,868-26	2,371-25	865	5,376-28	208-13	554-29	27,036-41	3,415-45	1,055-55	151-95	6,096-60	1,923-40	6,681-50
1,788	16,287-00	6,364-92	2,253	19,738-12	434-11	632-98	63,018-03	6,987-45	3,210-20	483-75	4,450-05	6,350-25	25,566-90
1,577	22,240-73	14,529-30	3,366	28,173-51	557-18	672-18	78,273-37	3,406-45	890-95	74-70	6,553-45	4,780-05	26,415-80
554	4,300-15	2,372-86	1,538	6,829-02	182-31	188-59	16,724-75	453-90	314-20	...	1,518-60	1,830-55	5,611-15
9,947	30-54	42,100-39	13,057	103,981-57	2,508-30	4,750-16	375,816-92	35,202-32	9,749-34	1,764-88	73,804-68	25,136-45	125,115-60
51,416	897,402-29	126,649-44	43,085	325,511-12	12,917-74	18,424-33	1,221,594-15	135,782-44	40,774-06	14,641-76	216,865-40	107,872-50	365,187-63

TABLE VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas

Serial No.	Assessment group.	AS AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				
		Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.			
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	KHURAI Rs. a.
1	Kanjia ...	1,658 15 2	1,232 3 11	3,962 2 7	10,228 13 10	21,423 4 4
2	Etawa ...	905 15 6	1,747 4 4	3,617 14 0	7,447 13 5	12,812 15 9
3	Eran ...	606 9 7	980 6 2	1,683 14 10	4,423 13 1	7,094 2 1
4	Jharai ...	496 6 1	3,558 8 5	3,583 0 3	7,948 11 10	15,090 4 6
5	Khurai ...	214 1 7	2,402 7 9	2,930 8 4	7,367 5 2	12,709 5 3
6	Khimlaza ...	222 14 0	5,850 2 1	7,800 3 8	14,925 9 9	28,581 15 6
7	Barodia ...	658 0 3	2,283 7 7	4,111 3 1	8,842 7 3	15,237 1 11
8	Chandrupur ...	426 2 0	3,111 10 8	5,224 6 0	8,958 12 1	17,294 12
9	Pithoria ...	174 10 0	2,259 2 0	328 9 0	2,905 11 3	5,493 6 3
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,552 10 2	23,437 4 11	33,250 13 9	79,049 1 8	1,55,797 4 4
						BANDA
1	Dhamoni ...	124 15 0	1,650 5 9	629 10 0	1,168 12 3	3,468 12 0
2	Hinalka ...	2,164 7 10	7,034 13 9	3,604 15 6	9,919 3 8	20,619 0 9
3	Shahgarh ...	1,367 7 11	3,300 10 3	3,176 7 1	7,295 8 9	13,772 10 1
4	Bhora ...	1,922 6 0	Batal 382 12 0 11,091 13 1	448 14 0 3,628 8 1	1,287 10 0 15,396 13 5	2,119 4 0 30,120 3 7
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,579 4 9	23,080 10 10	11,099 9 2	33,800 5 11	67,980 9 11
						SAUGOR
1	Naryauli ...	1,048 8 0	9,421 8 6	6,009 6 3	20,401 8 3	36,432 2
2	Jhila ...	822 5 0	7,980 12 10	3,544 12 8	11,406 12 9	22,942 6 3
3	Bawan ...	205 11 0	0,820 10 4	2,367 14 8	11,541 4 9	20,719 13 9
4	Jalsinanagar ...	147 4 1	4,345 5 6	2,004 8 0	8,182 8 0	14,512 5 6
5	Burkhi ...	1,367 1 10	22,380 5 11	8,867 14 1	27,602 12 0	56,851 0 0
6	Saugor ...	1,434 11 3	14,486 13 6	4,398 10 3	19,997 10 3	38,878 2 0
7	Dhana ...	757 4 4	29,127 9 5	7,867 0 10	23,611 8 8	80,306 2 9
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,813 13 8	94,573 2 0	33,445 2 9	1,22,824 0 6	2,50,845 5 11
						REHRI
1	Gaghakota ...	1,150 10 11	23,771 8 2	5,251 7 7	23,451 12 10	52,474 12 7
2	Rehri ...	1,133 11 8	19,601 1 5	4,517 10 2	20,900 1 7	51,018 13 3
	Chhirari ...	267 8 9	10,511 4 3	3,967 1 4	13,685 8 10	27,163 12 5
	Gourjhamar ...	395 13 9	9,814 4 6	1,560 9 0	8,896 13 10	17,971 11 4
5	Naharmow ...	787 9 6	7,181 4 4	2,104 9 1	7,961 1 2	17,246 14 7
6	Deori ...	1,633 7 6	4,330 12 11	8,769 3 5	25,902 13 3	38,702 13 7
7	Keoli ...	179 3 7	5,538 3 10	4,153 11 8	20,653 7 10	30,343 7 4
8	Bharrai ...	144 14 11	1,535 5 3	894 15 0	3,644 10 7	14 10
	Total for the Tahsil ...	5,873 0 7	62,281 12 8	29,219 3 3	1,28,496 3 11	2,38,997 3 10
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	22,817 13 0	2,23,372 14 5	1,06,014 13 11	3,63,969 12 0	6,93,557 7 4
			Batal 332 12 0	443 14 0	1,287 10 0	2,119 4 0

* Batal valuation.

and Tenants' payments.

AS PAID PRIOR TO RE-SETTLEMENT.					AS ENHANCED (I. E., SANCTIONED) AT THE RE-SETTLEMENT.				
Malik-mak-buzas.	TENANTS.				Malik-mak-buzas.	TENANTS.			
	Absentee-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absentee-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HSIL.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10 8 1/2	666 5 9	5,038 13 11 1/2	23,438 0 1	29,211 3 9 1/2 * 41 5 0	849 11 0	736 8 0	5,736 2 0	25,538 4 0	32,043 14 0 * 49 4 0
987 11 0	1,206 3 0	4,528 3 0	11,471 2 4	17,205 8 4	1,272 2 0	1,330 11 0	5,350 3 0	11,903 5 0	18,484 4 0 * 86 8 0
380 8 11	541 7 0	1,842 11 6	6,541 11 0	9,025 13 5 * 43 10 3	500 12 0	502 6 0	2,231 5 0	6,774 3 0	8,567 14 0 * 34 14 0
416 15 9	2,366 11 0	4,778 4 4	15,070 5 3	22,217 4 7	726 8 0	2,680 14 0	5,378 0 0	15,317 2 0	23,377 0 0
201 15 1	1,787 2 6	5,963 7 1	19,713 12 11	27,454 5 5	390 0 0	2,492 3 0	7,174 5 0	19,328 12 0	26,495 4 0
228 5 2	3,725 1 0	8,532 14 4	21,437 10 10	33,694 10 2 * 14 3 8	323 10 0	4,187 10 0	9,054 7 0	23,600 14 0	36,442 15 0 * 14 11 0
653 10 0	1,452 4 0	4,073 4 8	14,394 8 0	16,920 1 6 * 174 14 0	759 0 0	1,550 6 0	4,589 2 0	16,431 15 0	21,571 7 0 * 170 11 0
287 7 0	2,169 5 0	6,038 9 10	18,568 1 7	26,770 0 5	547 9 0	2,382 1 8	5,838 12 0	20,178 8 0	26,399 5 8
27 5 5	2,221 8 0	2,351 1 4	5,530 14 11	10,103 8 3	369 4 0	2,278 14 0	2,631 2 0	0,001 5 0	10,911 5 0
4,067 10 6 1/2	16,168 15 11	43,327 8 0 1/2	1,88,264 2 11	1,85,630 8 10 1/2 * 277 0 11	5,518 8 0	18,201 9 8	49,496 5 0	1,43,603 5 0	2,11,293 4 8 * 356 0 0
HSIL.									
64 8 0	1,250 7 6	1,855 9 3	2,672 11 0	5,778 11 9	63 11 0	1,277 5 6	2,048 4 0	3,086 4 0	6,412 13 8 * 50 12 0
1,865 14 0	6,037 12 3	13,321 15 1	16,992 12 8	36,352 8 0 * 105 1 0	2,391 6 0	6,258 0 0	14,814 15 0	17,703 9 0	38,784 8 0 * 100 2 0
1,072 1 11 1/2 * 5 0 2	2,605 9 2 * 299 0 0	7,743 5 1 * 1,592 12 0	10,561 0 3 3,902 0 0	20,502 14 6 * 345 2 0 * 5,793 12 0 45,620 12 10 * 0 10 0	1,352 12 0	2,929 9 0	10,028 3 0	14,733 9 0	27,691 6 0 * 67 9 0
1,802 2 0	10,129 16 10	16,072 7 1	19,818 5 11	45,620 12 10 * 0 10 0	2,878 2 0	11,001 6 0	17,426 12 0	20,189 13 0	48,516 15 0 * 1 4 0
4,630 9 11 1/2	20,322 12 9	40,226 0 6	53,936 13 10	1,14,488 11 1 * 450 13 0	6,516 15 0	21,474 4 6	4,4318 2 0	55,713 8 0	1,21,505 * 270
HSIL.									
1,108 5 9	7,596 15 8 1/2	16,187 4 0	27,237 3 4	53,021 7 0 1/2	1,686 9 0	9,249 7 0	20,592 14 0	28,909 2 0	
10 2 0	5,391 11 2	7,373 3 6	20,331 8 11	34,356 7 7 * 10 8 0	1,144 8 0	8,018 6 0	9,052 6 0	21,393 5 0	39
247 13 0	5,632 6 6	6,937 7 3	15,886 8 9	28,335 6 6	433 12 0	6,705 3 0	8,073 0 4	16,613 3 0	31,31
177 5 11	2,868 11 10	8,037 5 11	10,108 14 8	22,106 0 5	337 14 0	4,612 14 0	8,144 6 0	10,614 8 0	24,371
1,319 3 11	19,760 12 4	22,048 8 9	32,786 0 4	74,595 5 5 * 34 5 0	1,929 13 0	22,573 4 0	24,817 12 0	33,652 12 0	87,043 12 * 28 0 0
1,073 1 2	10,763 13 0	10,494 5 8	22,745 11 9	49,093 15 6 * 1,467 12 0	3,189 5 0	12,165 8 0	18,104 5 0	23,278 15 0	53,548 13 0 * 418 4 0
844 1 1	25,964 6 5	31,763 1 10	26,418 0 5	74,195 8 8 * 191 5 0	1,356 14 0	28,395 7 0	24,702 0 0	26,553 12 0	80,861 3 0 * 161 12 0
6,095 2 10	78,929 12 11 1/2	1,01,151 6 0	1,55,524 0 2	3,36,605 3 1 1/2 1,703 14 0	10,088 12 0	22,718 1 0	1,14,686 11 4	1,61,005 9 0	3,68,830 5 4 * 618 6 0
HSIL.									
1,065 6 4	19,878 12 3	15,842 12 6	22,780 15 2	62,609 7 11 * 154 3 0	1,477 6 0	22,709 5 0	18,080 4 0	26,837 5 0	67,126 14 0 * 181 8 0
1,133 15 5	15,811 8 4	18,007 9 7	27,907 13 7	61,826 15 6 * 61 13 0	1,808 2 0	17,850 4 0	20,043 15 0	28,772 7 0	66,398 10 0 * 55 8 0
302 4 3	8,981 11 4	10,105 11 8	17,770 0 11	32,917 7 11 * 49 4 0	499 6 0	9,938 14 0	11,574 7 0	14,058 2 0	36,172 7 0 * 68 8 0
442 2 7	8,812 11 6	4,072 4 8	5,715 9 0	18,700 9 1 * 41 11 8	754 14 0	9,395 8 0	4,632 10 0	6,210 8 0	20,744 10 0 * 45 0 0
631 13 3	6,795 7 5	7,309 2 11	6,932 13 3	21,088 7 7 * 9 0 0	1,218 0 0	7,656 3 0	8,101 15 0	7,398 13 0	28,127 15 0 * 11 0 0
971 14 10	3,786 8 6	10,239 11 6	31,114 3 6	54,140 7 6 * 45 9 0	3,493 11 0	4,638 15 0	21,242 2 0	32,528 12 0	58,499 18 0 * 56 0 0
179 7 1 1/2	5,128 3 8	18,341 0 7	27,633 7 10	51,309 2 1	339 8 0	5,729 9 0	19,033 10 0	29,718 0 0	55,390 3 0
112 1 2	894 13 11	3,209 15 1	5,470 8 8	9,675 5 8	173 7 0	995 4 0	3,352 0 0	5,939 2 0	10,286 6 0
4,049 1 11 1/2	70,498 12 10	90,213 10 6	1,45,594 7 11	3,12,278 15 3 * 301 8 8	9,783 12 0	70,122 14 0	1,06,982 15 0	1,51,741 1 0	3,37,628 14 0 * 416 8 0
461 2 2 1/2	1,95,890 6 5 1/2	3,80,981 7 0 1/2	4,91,319 8 10	9,59,191 6 4 2,793 4 7	22,305 15 0	2,11,516 13 2	3,15,354 2 4	5,11,895 2 0	1,038,736 1 6 * 1,070 9 0

* Government Tenants.

TABLE VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' payments.—(Conold.)

Serial No.	Assessment group.	COMPARE AS GIVEN BY RATES.				
		Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.			Total.
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	
		18	19	20	21	22
KHURAI TAHSIL.						
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kanjia	1,035 10 0	730 15 0	5,485 4 0	21,851 9 0	28,047
2	Etawa	1,478 2 0	1,372 6 0	5,147 9 0	6,632 0 0	15,351 15 0
3	Erau	798 7 0	532 13 0	2,114 4 0	5,330 14 0	7,977 18 0 * 34 4 0
4	Jharai	1,016 13 0	2,774 8 0	5,235 7 0	10,537 0 0	18,540 13 0
5	Khurai	491 10 0	2,809 10 0	7,134 8 0	13,905 5 0	23,868 7 0
6	Khimla	447 12 0	4,355 11 0	9,317 4 0	+ 17,888 0 0	31,836 15 0 * 13 9 0
7	Barodia	864 13 0	1,417 3 0	4,361 10 0	13,079 8 0	18,658 5 0
8	Chandrapur	725 2 0	2,337 12 0	6,743 9 0	17,321 2 0	26,402 7 0
9	Pithoria	598 1 0	2,194 1 0	2,472 0 0	5,251 9 0	9,017 10 0
	Total for the Tahsil ...	7,503 6 0	18,624 12 0	47,991 7 0	1,13,978 15 0	1,80,495 2 0 * 47 13 0
BANDA TAHSIL.						
1	Dhamoni	78 2 0	1,172 14 0	1,850 3 0	2,892 4 0	5,915 5 0
2	Binalika	2,926 4 0	6,399 6 0	14,196 7 0	14,193 12 0	34,674 9 0
3	Shahgarh	1,733 5 0	2,707 10 0	9,192 13 0	11,768 7 0	23,683 14 0 * 225 4 0
4	Bhera	3,703 2 0	11,395 15 0	16,090 1 0	14,969 7 0	42,455 7 0
	Total for the Tahsil ...	8,437 13 0	21,671 13 0	41,329 8 0	43,798 14 0	1,08,734 8 0 * 225 4 0
SAUGOR TAHSIL.						
	... ..	2,836 0 0	10,421 7 0	21,495 8 0	24,305 15 0	58,222 14 0
	... ..	1,648 15 0	8,795 14 0	9,463 9 0	17,802 2 0	36,661 9 0 * 30 1 0
	van	655 6 0	7,081 11 0	8,580 4 0	+ 13,237 4 0	29,709 3 6
	aisingnagar... ..	561 10 0	4,781 0 0	8,773 10 0	8,171 10 0	21,726 4 0
	Surkhi	2,718 9 0	23,398 8 0	23,940 8 0	25,982 4 0	73,211 4 0
6	Saugor	4,800 4 0	12,349 10 0	16,961 14 0	17,688 2 0	46,866 10 0 * 435 8 0
7	Dhausa	1,922 8 0	30,217 13 0	22,920 13 0	18,874 8 0	72,013 2 0 * 100 3 0
	Total for the Tahsil ...	15,141 4 0	97,934 15 0	1,12,120 2 0	1,25,959 13 6	3,38,020 14 6 * 545 12 0
REHLI TAHSIL.						
1	Garhakota	2,145 10 0	23,413 8 0	17,581 10 0	22,219 9 0	63,214 11 0 * 177 4 0
2	Rehli	2,670 8 0	18,312 5 0	19,352 0 0	23,192 7 0	60,856 12 0 * 61 5 0
3	Chhirari	632 5 0	10,518 6 0	11,415 2 0	12,805 5 0	34,698 19 0 * 83 5 0
4	Gourjhamar	1,257 9 0	10,514 5 0	4,467 6 0	5,208 3 0	20,189 14 0 * 23 1 0
5	Naharnow	1,857 11 0	8,263 1 0	8,124 8 0	6,168 4 0	23,581 15 0 * 14 13 0
6	Deori	5,313 12 0	5,175 14 0	20,512 6 0	26,843 0 0	52,531 4 0 * 41 15 0
7	Keoli	493 4 0	6,125 14 0	19,157 0 0	25,006 0 0	50,378 14 0
8	Bharat	245 3 0	791 13 0	2,847 12 0	4,616 8 0	8,256 1 0
	Total for the Tahsil ...	14,675 14 0	83,121 2 0	1,03,467 12 0	1,25,849 6 0	28 4 0 * 421 11 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	45,758 5 0	2,21,193 10 0	3,04,904 13 0	4,09,677 0 6	9,85,778 7 6 * 1,261 6 0

* Government Tenants.

TABLE VII.—Details of rates per occupied acre at which payments of ryots fall.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.					AS REVISED AT RE-SETTLEMENT.				
		Malik-makbuza.	TENANTS.				Malik-makbuza.	TENANTS.			
			Absolute-occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KHURAI TAHSIL.											
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kanjia ...	0 8 10	0 11 7	1 0 7	1 1 11	1 1 2	0 9 7	0 14 8	0 15 9	1 2 4	1 1 9
2	Etawa ...	0 8 4	0 11 7	0 10 3	0 12 2	0 11 6	0 10 2	0 12 6	0 12 6	1 2 2	0 15 8
3	Eran ...	0 10 0	1 0 2	0 15 2	1 1 10	1 0 11	0 12 2	1 0 6	0 15 11	1 3 9	1 2 6
4	Jharai ...	0 7 8	0 13 2	0 13 8	1 0 5	0 14 10	0 11 3	0 14 10	0 15 11	1 7 2	1 3 10
5	Khurai ...	0 8 11	0 10 8	0 11 2	0 11 6	0 11 3	0 13 10	0 14 3	0 15 1	1 6 5	1 3 3
6	Khimlasi ...	0 8 3	0 11 1	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 8 6	0 11 8	0 12 11	1 2 9	0 15 9
7	Barodia ...	0 10 6	0 13 7	0 13 10	0 15 6	0 14 11	0 11 11	0 14 6	0 14 1	0 15 1	0 14 10
8	Chandrapur ...	0 7 1	0 13 5	0 13 11	0 15 1	0 14 5	0 11 4	0 15 8	0 14 3	1 0 7	0 15 11
9	Pithoria ...	0 4 5	0 15 3	0 15 0	0 13 3	0 14 1	0 10 4	1 1 3	0 15 3	0 15 6	0 15 9
	Total for the Tahsil	0 8 6	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 15 1	0 14 1	0 10 5	0 13 7	0 14 0	1 2 4	1 0 8
BANDA TAHSIL.											
1	Dhamoni ...	0 9 2	0 11 9	0 12 2	0 13 0	0 12 2	0 10 7	0 12 2	0 11 10	0 9 11	0 10 10
2	Binalika ...	0 10 3	0 14 8	1 0 7	1 0 2	0 15 8	0 12 11	0 15 5	0 15 4	0 15 7	0 15 5
3	Shahgarh ...	0 6 7	0 14 5	0 13 8	0 9 4	0 11 1	0 7 9	0 14 7	0 10 1	0 11 1	0 11 0
4	Bhera ...	0 10 0	0 15 9	1 2 5	1 1 5	1 0 10	0 14 10	1 1 5	1 1 11	1 2 6	1 2 0
	Total for the Tahsil	0 8 11	0 14 5	0 14 9	0 10 10	0 13 10	0 11 10	0 15 11	0 14 4	0 14 6	0 14 8
SAUGOR TAHSIL.											
1	Naryaoli ...	0 7 3	1 0 1	1 0 10	1 1 7	1 1 0	0 10 8	1 4 1	1 3 11	1 5 3	1 4 7
2	Jhila ...	0 9 4	1 0 5	0 15 5	1 0 7	1 0 4	0 14 7	1 4 1	1 3 5	1 7 4	1 5 6
3	Sewan ...	0 10 10	1 0 8	1 1 5	1 2 0	1 1 5	0 15 7	1 3 5	1 3 9	1 8 10	1 6 0
4	Jaisingnagar ...	0 7 4	0 15 8	1 0 3	0 12 10	0 14 0	0 12 6	1 2 11	1 1 7	1 1 7	1 1 10
5	Surkhi ...	0 9 2	1 2 0	1 1 5	1 0 0	1 0 11	0 14 0	1 4 11	1 2 9	1 4 4	1 4 0
6	Saugor ...	0 9 10	1 2 11	1 3 6	1 2 9	1 2 11	0 13 11	1 4 11	1 3 6	1 7 0	1 5 3
7	Dhana ...	0 9 5	1 1 0	1 3 5	1 1 11	1 1 7	0 15 2	1 2 11	1 2 2	1 6 0	1 3 6
	Total for the Tahsil	0 9 0	1 1 3	1 1 7	1 0 11	1 1 2	0 13 6	1 3 9	1 2 10	1 5 7	1 2 11
REHLI TAHSIL.											
1	Garhakota ...	0 10 3	1 1 6	1 5 7	1 2 5	1 2 3	0 14 5	1 3 9	1 4 7	1 6 6	1 5 0
2	Rehli ...	0 9 7	1 2 4	1 4 7	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 0 0	1 4 8	1 3 8	1 4 9	1 4 5
3	Cbbirsri ...	0 6 11	1 1 2	1 2 2	1 1 4	1 1 4	0 12 10	1 2 10	1 0 9	1 0 7	1 1 2
4	Gourjhamar ...	0 13 7	1 8 3	1 10 2	1 6 1	1 7 6	1 5 2	1 10 9	1 4 1	1 4 9	1 7 0
5	Naharmow ...	0 11 8	1 2 10	1 1 6	1 3 1	1 2 9	1 2 8	1 5 5	1 2 10	0 14 10	1 2 0
6	Deori ...	0 8 2	0 15 7	1 1 4	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 0	1 3 4	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 4 3
7	Kesli ...	0 7 4	0 13 6	0 14 1	0 12 6	0 12 11	0 12 6	0 15 9	0 14 4	0 10 11	0 12 5
8	Bharrai ...	0 7 5	1 0 2	0 10 9	0 10 5	0 11 6	0 9 10	1 0 3	0 12 6	0 10 4	0 11 4
	Total for the Tahsil	0 9 4	1 1 10	1 2 0	1 0 5	1 1 0	0 15 9	1 4 2	1 2 0	1 0 7	1 1 8
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	0 8 11	1 0 6	0 15 9	1 0 0	1 0 1	0 13 0	1 2 9	1 1 0	1 2 1	1 1 6

TABLE VIII.--Siwai Income.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Recorded at former Settlement.	Recorded in year of Re-settlement.	Assumed as average.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
KHURAI TAHSIL.					
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kaujia	81 0 0	400 0 0	420 8 0	
2	Etawa	29 0 0	327 0 0	283 4 0	
3	Eran ... ..	.....	467 0 0	270 8 0	
4	Jharai	212 0 0	995 8 0	576 0 0	
5	Khurai	189 0 0	667 12 0	665 0 0	
6	Khimlana	109 0 0	958 8 0	676 8 0	
7	Barodia	170 0 0	691 4 0	456 10 0	
8	Chandrapur	368 0 0	866 4 0	729 0 0	
9	Pithoria ... ..	.....	302 8 0	209 0 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	1,158 0 0	5,675 12 0	4,235 6 0	
BANDA TAHSIL.					
1	Dhamoni	77 0 0	378 2 8	241 0 0	
2	Binaika	679 0 0	836 6 0	586 8 0	
3	Shahgarh	1,514 0 0	1,714 5 0	1,213 8 0	
4	Bhera	228 0 0	225 8 0	146 0 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	2,498 0 0	3,154 5 8	2,187 0 0	
SAUGOR TAHSIL.					
1	Naryaoli	188 0 0	1,845 14 0	1,601 8 0	
2	Jhila	127 0 0	1,680 10 0	946 0 0	
3	Sewan	156 0 0	1,113 8 0	794 8 0	
4	Jaisingnagar	197 0 0	267 8 0	176 0 0	
5	Surkhi	278 0 0	310 0 0	214 0 0	
6	Saugor	2,872 8 0	3,509 10 0	2,407 0 0	
7	Dhana	206 0 0	670 4 0	446 8 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	4,114 8 0	9,397 6 0	6,585 8 0	
REHLI TAHSIL.					
1	Garhakota	446 4 0	708 12 0	474 4 0	
2	Rehli	767 0 0	1,487 2 0	997 8 0	
3	Chhirari	471 8 0	1,170 12 0	760 0 0	
4	Gourjhamar	116 0 0	397 9 0	267 12 0	
5	Naharmow ... ..	.....	134 0 0	92 0 0	
6	Deori	419 0 0	889 8 0	570 8 0	
7	Kesli	523 0 0	447 0 0	279 0 0	
8	Bharrai	512 0 0	617 0 0	486 8 0	
	Total for the Tahsil ...	3,254 12 0	5,851 11 0	3,867 8 0	
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	11,025 4 0	24,079 2 8	16,875 6 0	

TABLE IX.—Rental value assumed for land held by Malguzars and Privileged Tenants.

Assessment group.	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.			AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.			Total rental value (columns 3, 5 and 6).	RENTAL VALUATION ADOPTED.		Rate per acre of valuation adopted for sir and khudkasht.
	Area leased out.		Area cultivated by Malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned rates.	Compare rent actually recovered.	For sir and khudkasht.		For area held by Privileged tenants.		
	Rental value at sanctioned rates.	Compare rent actually recovered.	Rental value at sanctioned rates.							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
KHURAI TAHSIL.										
...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	2,500 5 0	2,511 7 7	16,222 15 0	1,445 12 0	...	20,169 0 0	18,411 0 0	1,399 12 0	1 2	
...	475 0 0	509 0 0	5,961 6 0	794 10 0	...	7,231 0 0	6,352 0 0	780 6 0	1 1 6	
...	515 0 0	495 5 0	2,867 13 0	273 9 0	...	3,659 6 0	3,333 2 0	274 10 0	1 1 0	
...	701 0 0	1,114 2 0	7,517 8 0	1,477 11 0	...	9,696 3 0	8,226 15 0	1,458 15 0	1 2 11	
...	579 1 0	740 6 0	6,026 13 0	857 13 0	...	7,463 11 0	7,158 10 0	908 14 0	1 3 7	
...	1,576 6 0	1,758 7 4	9,091 10 0	1,404 5 0	...	12,072 5 0	10,604 6 0	1,876 6 0	1 0 6	
...	1,049 6 0	1,206 13 0	6,034 12 0	1,329 1 0	...	8,413 3 0	7,078 14 0	1,325 0 0	0 14 11	
pur	1,004 14 0	1,086 13 3	9,836 14 0	1,501 12 0	...	12,343 8 0	10,881 14 0	1,500 4 0	1 1 3	
...	55 13 0	1 0 0	565 13 3	522 8 0	...	1,144 2 0	619 0 0	509 2 0	1 0 5	
the Tahsil	8,456 13 0	9,423 6 2	64,125 8 0	9,610 1 0	...	82,192 6 0	72,665 13 0	9,583 5 0	1 1 10	
BANDA TAHSIL.										
...	52 10 0	100 0 0	1,009 15 0	157 7 0	...	1,220 0 0	1,037 1 0	152 6 0	0 10 6	
...	665 0 0	1,102 4 1	8,666 15 0	1,634 2 0	...	10,906 1 0	9,286 5 0	1,554 2 0	0 15 7	
...	866 6 0	653 6 4	7,266 1 0	907 12 0	...	9,040 3 0	8,014 9 0	856 7 0	0 12 3	
...	1,765 5 0	2,114 1 0	12,359 10 0	2,129 13 0	...	16,284 12 0	14,114 0 0	2,074 5 0	1 4 6	
the Tahsil	3,349 5 0	3,969 11 5	29,332 9 0	4,829 2 0	...	37,511 0 0	32,451 15 0	4,637 4 0	1 0 1	
SAUGOR TAHSIL.										
...	1,509 12 0	1,678 0 0	13,040 13 0	1,762 5 0	...	16,912 14 0	15,466 5 0	1,780 1 0	1 8 8	
...	2,080 15 0	2,391 5 0	13,483 5 0	1,500 5 0	...	17,064 9 0	15,766 10 0	1,505 6 0	1 8 3	
...	1,458 7 0	1,965 12 0	8,237 14 0	1,037 13 0	30	10,734 2 0	9,353 15 0	1,060 9 0	1 6 8	
jar	416 9 0	757 2 0	5,270 1 0	527 3 0	...	6,213 13 0	5,676 14 0	503 3 0	1 4 1	
...	1,003 9 0	1,152 13 0	14,095 15 0	2,920 14 0	...	18,020 6 0	15,090 1 0	2,865 7 0	1 7 8	
...	1,066 12 0	1,488 10 0	9,834 5 0	1,235 4 0	...	12,136 5 0	10,828 6 0	1,201 9 0	1 8 6	
...	1,664 9 0	2,087 8 0	15,509 10 0	1,743 12 0	...	18,917 15 0	17,110 4 0	1,877 11 0	1 7 6	
he Tahsil	9,200 9 0	11,521 2 0	80,071 15 0	10,727 8 0	39	1,00,000 0 0	89,312 7 0	10,588 14 0	1 7 11	
REHLI TAHSIL										
...	2,599 6 0	2,429 3 8	15,964 5 0	1,753 9 0	...	20,317 4 0	18,438 12 0	1,727 15 0	1 9 1	
...	1,490 8 0	1,605 0 0	13,795 5 0	2,066 0 0	...	17,351 13 0	15,197 6 0	1,994 4 0	1 8 8	
...	1,276 9 0	1,567 2 0	7,455 9 0	1,046 2 0	...	9,778 4 0	8,606 3 0	986 0 0	1 5 7	
...	469 7 0	301 0 0	4,698 8 0	534 0 0	...	5,691 15 0	5,134 14 0	507 13 0	1 14 4	
...	1,214 2 0	1,552 5 6	5,516 10 0	1,063 9 0	...	7,794 5 0	6,698 4 0	1,021 11 0	1 7 1	
...	1,586 14 0	1,442 12 6	15,200 10 0	1,445 7 0	...	18,232 15 0	16,701 12 0	1,384 15 0	1 6 1	
...	584 2 0	695 12 0	5,820 15 0	1,144 10 0	...	7,349 11 0	6,176 13 0	1,106 2 0	1 0 10	
...	72 7 0	155 8 0	1,155 7 0	279 7 0	...	1,507 5 0	1,219 2 0	262 8 0	0 12 3	
the Tahsil	9,293 7 0	9,747 11 8	69,397 5 0	9,332 12 0	...	88,023 8 0	78,163 2 0	8,991 4 0	1 7 0	
OF THE DISTRICT.	80,300 2 0	84,661 15 3	3,42,927 5 0	34,499 7 0	30	8,07,726 14 0	7,22,593 5 0	33,750 11 0	1 4 7	

TABLE X.—Total assets on which assessment based, i. e., as announced.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Payments of Malik-makbuzs.	Payment of Tenants.	Annual value of sir and khudkaht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwal receipts.	Total.	COMPARE AS AT FORMER SETTLEMENTS		
							Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkaht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwal receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KHURAI TAHSIL.									
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	Kanjia	639 0 0 *54 12 0	26,168 4 0	21,539 6 0	416 8 0	49,017 14 0	23,082 3 6½	17,768 9 9½	81 0
2	Etawa	1,257 2 0 *86 8 0	18,542 7 0	6,454 0 0	265 4 0	26,805 5 0	13,718 15 3	3,276 0 11	29 0
3	Eran	584 4 0 *34 14 0	9,005 9 0	3,085 12 0	246 8 0	13,536 15 0	7,700 11 8	3,120 13 8	...
4	Jhamai	728 8 0	22,188 5 0	10,039 11 0	677 0 0	33,631 8 0	15,576 10 7	5,978 6 7	212 0
5	Khurai	389 10 0	20,261 6 10	8,519 0 0	685 0 0	38,835 0 10	12,923 6 10	3,733 12 0	189 0
6	Khimlana	823 10 0 *14 5 0	34,327 7 0	12,404 13 0	676 8 0	47,746 11 0	26,804 13 6	8,082 2 2	109 0
7	Barodia	759 0 0 *169 11 0	18,833 2 0	9,269 2 0	456 10 0	29,477 9 0	16,095 2 2	5,009 1 5	170 0 0
8	Chandrapur	547 9 0	29,127 0 8	13,113 9 0	729 0 0	43,517 2 8	17,719 14 9	5,400 12 4	369 0
9	Pithoria	384 12 0	8,542 15 0	1,401 9 0	197 0 0	10,580 4 0	5,068 0 3	730 1 6	...
	Total for the Tahsil	5,791 7 0 *360 2 0	1,85,998 8 6	86,476 14 0	4,329 6 0	2,92,654 5 0	1,41,259 14 6½	53,699 12 4½	1,158 0
BANDA TAHSIL.									
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	Dhamoni	93 11 0 *50 12 0	6,354 11 1	1,173 10 0	261 0 0	7,803 12 1	3,593 11 6	725 6 5	77 0
2	Binaika	2,391 6 0 *163 10 0	38,345 15 0	11,008 1 0	586 8 0	52,585 8 0	22,783 8 4	4,752 15 0	670 0
3	Shahgarh	1,145 2 0 *48 3 0	26,262 14 0	9,499 2 0	1,161 8 0	36,130 13 0	17,259 6 0	3,147 0 6	1,514 0
4	Bhera	2,673 8 0 *1 10 0	48,100 1 0	16,611 3 0	152 0 0	67,436 6 0	32,042 8 7	8,887 1 8	828 0
	Total for the Tahsil	6,303 11 0 *264 3 0	1,19,048 9 1	39,282 0 0	2,171 0 0	1,66,004 7 1	75,670 2 5	17,512 7 7	2,499 0
SAUGOR TAHSIL.									
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	Naryoli	1,682 9 0	58,689 12 0	18,145 2 0	1,601 8 0	80,119 15 0	37,480 15 0	6,763 15 7	188 0
2	Jhila	1,156 8 0 *21 8 0	38,202 4 0	17,993 0 0	946 0 0	58,288 2 0	23,784 11 3	7,113 1 8	127 0
3	Sewan	433 12 0	31,217 5 0	11,089 14 0	794 8 0	43,532 7 0	20,925 8 9	5,882 9 4	156 0
4	Jaisingnagar	337 14 0	24,210 18 0	6,487 13 0	176 0 0	31,212 10 0	14,659 9 7	3,106 10 2	197 0
5	Burkhi	1,910 11 0 *26 0 0	80,362 3 0	18,635 12 0	214 0 0	1,01,138 10 0	58,218 1 10	8,998 7 6	278 0
6	Saugor	3,380 10 0 *76 0 0	51,589 2 0	13,091 6 0	2,805 0 0	70,042 2 0	40,312 13 3	6,376 4 6	2,872 8
7	Dhans	1,343 14 0 *40 12 0	77,889 12 0	19,982 13 0	446 8 0	99,708 11 0	61,093 7 1	11,819 15 9	296 0
	Total for the Tahsil	10,245 14 0 *164 2 0	3,62,161 5 0	1,08,391 12 0	6,683 8 0	4,84,630 9 0	2,58,455 2 9	50,031 0 6	4,114 8
REHLI TAHSIL.									
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	Garhakota	1,498 4 0 *182 0 0	64,979 11 0	21,040 9 0	525 4 0	86,215 11 0	53,625 7 6	13,398 2 10	446 4
2	Rehli	1,762 6 0 *55 8 0	63,981 11 0	18,430 9 0	1,000 0 0	85,250 2 0	52,152 8 10	9,944 5 10	787 0
3	Chhirari	467 6 0 *68 8 0	34,465 11 0	10,198 8 0	808 0 0	46,005 1 0	27,431 5 2	5,004 9 9	471 8
4	Gourjhamar	747 0 0	20,445 12 0	6,149 3 0	267 12 0	27,610 1 0	16,367 9 1	2,270 14 3	116 0
5	Naharmow	1,274 10 0 *11 0 0	23,042 8 0	7,721 9 0	96 0 0	32,145 11 0	18,014 8 1	4,901 0 4	.....
6	Deori	3,479 13 0 *27 14 0	53,685 13 0	19,740 6 0	574 8 0	77,508 6 0	38,336 5 1	8,849 9 5	419 0
7	Keali	338 8 0	53,802 12 0	8,335 9 0	279 0 0	62,775 13 0	30,622 10 11	3,373 0 3	523 0
8	Bharrai	173 7 0	9,311 13 0	1,770 9 0	516 8 0	11,778 5 0	6,219 13 9	332 6 4	512 0
	Total for the Tahsil	9,791 12 0 *344 14 0	323,715 11 0	98,432 13 0	4,664 0 0	4,31,289 2 0	2,44,670 4 5	47,634 1 0	3,254 12
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	82,022 12 0 *1,133 5 0	10,00,907 1 7	3,23,583 7 0	17,247 14 0	13,74,944 7 7	7,18,094 8 2	1,68,877 5 5½	11,025 4

* Government tenants.

NOTE.—The figures shown in Tables VI, VIII and IX do not agree with those shown in this table, as announced figures are given in this table.

TABLE XI.—Revised assessment as sanctioned, i. e., as announced.

Assessment group.	Existing revenue.	Revised revenue sanctioned.	Percentage of present revenue on estimated income of last Settlement.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue on total estimated sanctioned income.	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				Rent enhancement effected.
					Present cash receipts including siwai and payments by tenants of sir.	Rental valuation of sir and khud-kasht excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental valuation of land held by privileged tenants excluding actual receipts.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
KHURAI TAHSIL.									
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
jia	19,475 1 0	25,510 0 0	48	52	32,839 14 1	15,899 8 5	1,999 12 0		2,985 10 6
va	9,266 0 1	13,525 0 0	54	51	18,935 7 4	5,843 0 0	780 6 0		1,563 2 8
n	4,901 10 9	6,965 0 0	46	51	10,172 3 5	2,837 13 0	274 10 0		723 3 7
rai	11,457 9 1	16,805 0 0	53	49	24,323 6 4	7,112 13 0	1,458 15 0		1,469 3 8
urai	10,091 1 5	19,257 0 0	60	50	29,091 11 6	6,418 4 0	908 14 0		2,198 14 6
mlasa	20,901 0 10	25,385 0 0	57	53	36,519 15 8	8,970 14 0	1,376 6 0		2,681 8 8
odia	12,338 14 6	15,701 0 0	56	53	22,267 2 11	5,831 1 0	1,325 0 0		1,726 11 1
ndrapur	14,156 9 2	20,501 0 0	57	47	28,879 4 8	9,795 0 2	1,500 4 0		2,883 7 3
oria	3,255 13 3	5,575 0 0	51	53	10,517 13 8	618 0 0	509 2 0		992 11 4
l for the Tahsil	1,05,843 12 1	1,49,224 0 0	54	49	2,13,546 15 7	63,326 6 2	9,533 5 0		17,224 9 3
BANDA TAHSIL.									
noni	3,018 8 0	4,015 0 0	68	56	6,204 3 9	937 1 0	152 6 0		580 15 9
ika	15,356 15 5	25,980 0 0	54	49	39,948 2 1	8,184 0 11	1,554 2 0		2,916 8 0
garh	11,930 12 0	18,724 0 0	54	50	29,040 10 9½	7,361 2 8	266 7 0		1,270 4 6½
a	22,422 0 5	33,250 0 0	54	48	49,082 15 10	11,999 15 0	2,074 5 0		3,873 2 2
for the Tahsil	52,723 3 10	81,969 0 0	55	49	1,25,476 0 6½	28,482 3 7	4,637 4 0		8,640 14 5½
SAUGOR TAHSIL.									
oli	24,268 10 6	39,134 0 0	55	49	57,404 5 9½	13,788 5 0	1,780 1 0		6,412 2 2½
	15,510 15 0	23,270 1 6	50	49	38,423 14 7	13,395 5 0	1,505 6 0		4,509 15 5
n	13,763 13 0	22,382 0 0	51	52	31,374 7 0	7,388 3 0	1,020 9 0		3,240 14 10
gnagar	8,893 15 0	15,285 0 0	50	49	23,216 9 4	4,919 12 0	508 3 0		2,426 2 8
li	37,252 4 0	52,955 0 0	55	52	77,281 6 4	13,937 4 0	2,865 7 0		7,058 15 8
r	23,783 6 3	36,721 0 0	48	51	55,562 10 8	9,339 12 0	1,201 9 0		5,080 1 4
z	37,306 14 5	51,668 0 0	51	51	77,573 9 9	15,022 12 0	1,677 11 0		6,968 7 3
or the Tahsil	1,60,764 14 2	2,46,415 1 6	52	51	3,60,836 15 11½	77,791 5 0	10,558 14 0		35,696 11 4½
REHLI TAHSIL.									
kota	34,437 3 2	44,784 0 0	51	51	66,577 5 11	16,010 8 4	1,727 15 0		4,929 5 9
	31,953 15 10	44,048 0 0	51	52	65,563 6 11	13,592 6 0	1,994 4 0		5,215 13 1
ari	16,246 11 0	23,295 0 0	49	50	35,486 14 2	7,039 1 0	986 0 0		3,422 0 10
hamar	10,000 9 0	13,960 0 0	48	51	19,711 8 8	4,833 14 0	507 13 0		2,356 11 4
mow	11,373 3 0	16,535 0 0	50	51	23,564 10 4	5,135 14 6	1,021 11 0		2,476 0 2
	24,176 1 0	39,250 0 0	50	51	58,125 10 10	15,258 15 6	1,384 15 0		5,791 1 8
	18,696 12 0	30,485 0 0	52	49	52,481 5 2½	5,481 1 0	1,106 2 0		4,222 1 9½
ai	3,921 9 11	5,930 0 0	53	50	10,429 6 10	1,063 10 0	262 8 0		672 6 2
for the Tahsil	1,50,806 0 11	2,18,237 0 0	51	50	3,31,940 4 10½	68,415 6 4	8,991 4 0		29,085 8 9½
FOR THE DISTRICT.	4,70,187 15 0	6,95,895 1 6	52	50	1,031,800 4 10½	2,37,890 5 9	33,720 11 0		90,647 11 10½

TABLE XII.—Assessment comparison.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of sanctioned on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—).				Increase (+) or decrease (—) percent of sanctioned revenue on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT IN—		INCIDENCE IN CULT.
			In proposed cash rental.	In valuation of air and khudkaht and privileged land.	In Siwal income.	Net increase or decrease.		Area in cultivation.	Estimated income.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KHURAI TAHSIL.										
1	Kanjia	0,034 15 0	3,925 0 5 *74 12 0	3,770 12 2	335 8	8,068 0 8	31	31	20	0 9 0
2	Etawa	4,358 15 11	6,060 9 9 *88 8 0	3,177 15 1	235 4	9,581 4 10	46	21	56	0 8 5
3	Eran	2,063 5 3	1,869 1 4 *34 14 0	564 14 4	245 8	2,715 5 8	42	17	28	0 9 1
4	Jhara	5,347 6 11	7,338 2 5	4,061 4 5	465 0	11,864 6 10	47	39	58	0 10 3
5	Khurai	9,165 14 7	18,727 10 0	4,785 4 0	476 0	21,988 14 0	01	59	130	0 9 8
6	Khimlana	4,453 15 2	5,643 3 6 *14 5 0	4,322 10 10	507 8	10,750 11 4	21	20	29	0 9 4
7	Barodia	3,362 1 6	3,490 15 10 *169 11 0	3,650 0 7	286 10	7,003 5 5	27	38	34	0 9 8
8	Chandrapur	8,344 8 10	11,854 10 11	7,712 12 8	361 0	20,028 7 7	45	78	88	0 10 2
9	Pithoria	2,319 2 9	3,259 10 9	731 7 6	197 0	4,188 2 3	71	93	65	0 8 9
	Total for the Tahsil	43,380 3 11	60,498 0 11 *360 2 0	32,777 1 7	3,171 6	96,806 10 7	41	43	50	0 9 7
PANDA TAHSIL.										
1	Dhamoni	1,001 8 0	2,834 10 7 *30 12 0	443 3 7	174 0	3,507 10 2	33	156	80	0 11 5
2	Binatka	10,823 0 7	17,953 12 8 *163 10 0	6,343 2 0	—82 8	24,370 0 9	69	114	88	0 10 4
3	Shabgarh	6,793 4 0	10,143 10 0 *43 3 0	6,333 1 6	—332 8	16,218 8 8	57	78	74	0 8 7
4	Bhera	10,827 15 7	18,731 0 5 *1 10 0	7,624 1 4	—78 0	26,260 11 9	46	07	64	0 11 2
	Total for the Tahsil	29,245 12 2	40,668 1 8 *264 3 0	20,703 8 5	—327 0	70,374 13 1	55	34	74	0 10 7
SAUGOR TAHSIL.										
1	Nagraoli	14,805 5 8	22,891 8 0	11,391 2 5	1,413 8	35,696 0 5	81	48	80	0 10 9
2	Jhila	12,739 2 0	15,594 0 9 *21 0 0	10,843 14 4	819 0	27,283 5 1	82	48	88	0 9 9
3	Sewan	8,018 3 0	10,725 8 3	5,224 4 8	633 8	10,598 4 11	63	44	52	0 11 3
4	Jaisingnagar	6,336 1 0	9,899 3 5	3,381 2 10	—21 0	13,249 0 3	72	70	74	0 10 0
5	Surkhi	15,702 12 0	24,044 12 2 *28 0 0	9,637 4 6	—64 0	33,644 0 8	42	42	50	0 11 10
6	Saugor	12,957 9 9	14,656 14 9 *76 0 0	6,715 1 6	—387 8	21,080 8 3	55	49	43	0 11 11
7	Dhana	14,381 1 7	18,140 2 11 *10 12 0	8,102 13 3	150 8	20,494 4 2	38	48	36	0 12 0
	Total for the Tahsil	85,860 3 4	1,15,943 0 3 *164 2 0	55,360 11 6	2,569 0	1,74,035 13 9	53	48	56	0 11 4
REHLI TAHSIL.										
1	Garhakota	10,245 12 10	12,843 7 6 *183 0 0	7,642 5 2	79 0	20,745 12 8	30	27	31	0 12 1
2	Rehli	12,094 0 2	13,691 8 2 *55 8 0	8,608 3 2	233 0	22,388 3 4	38	40	37	0 12 8
3	Chitrari	7,043 5 0	7,501 11 10 *68 8 0	5,183 14 3	333 8	13,067 10 1	43	44	40	0 10 1
4	Gourjhamar	3,959 7 0	2,825 8 11	3,878 4 0	151 12	6,855 8 8	40	37	33	0 13 4
5	Naharmow	5,181 13 0	8,302 0 11 *11 0 0	2,820 8 8	98 0	9,230 2 7	46	50	40	0 11 1
6	Deori	15,073 15 0	18,629 4 11 *27 14 0	11,390 12 7	155 8	30,403 7 8	62	41	65	0 9 2
7	Kesli	11,788 4 0	23,618 9 1	4,082 8 9	—244 0	28,367 1 10	68	91	63	0 7 8
8	Bharrai	2,008 8 1	32,065 6 3	1,384 2 9	4 8	4,654 0 11	51	82	65	0 7 11
	Total for the Tahsil	67,490 15 1	89,777 2 7 *344 14 0	45,798 12 0	860 4	1,35,730 0 7	45	49	46	0 10 7
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT	2,36,757 2 8	3,14,885 5 7 *1,133 5 0	1,54,706 1 6	6,222 10	4,70,947 6 0	48	51	53	0 10 5

* Government tenants.

TABLE XIII.—Net Revenue increment for regularly settled area.

ment group.	PRIOR TO REVISION.			AS REVISED.			Actual increase of revised net realized jama over previous jama.
	Kamil-jama.	Jama not realizable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realizable.	Kamil-jama as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Jama not realizable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realizable.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KHURAI TAHSIL.							
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	19,475 1 0	422 0 0	19,053 1 0	25,510 0 0	1,070 12 0	24,439 4 0	5,386 3 0
...	9,266 0 1	...	9,266 0 1	13,525 0 0	...	13,525 0 0	4,258 15 11
...	4,901 10 9	...	4,901 10 9	6,965 0 0	...	6,965 0 0	2,063 5 3
...	11,457 9 1	740 0 0	10,717 9 1	16,805 0 0	1,630 0 0	15,175 0 0	4,457 6 11
i	10,091 1 5	120 0 0	9,971 1 5	19,257 0 0	215 0 0	19,042 0 0	9,070 14 7
Jasa	20,901 0 10	30 0 0	20,871 0 10	25,385 0 0	95 0 0	25,290 0 0	4,418 15 2
a	12,338 14 6	125 0 0	12,213 14 6	15,701 0 0	355 0 0	15,346 0 0	3,132 1 6
apur	14,156 9 2	...	14,156 9 2	20,501 0 0	520 0 0	19,981 0 0	5,824 6 10
a	3,255 13 3	...	3,255 13 3	5,575 0 0	...	5,575 0 0	2,319 2 9
for the Tahsil	1,05,843 12 1	1,437 0 0	1,04,406 12 1	1,49,224 0 0	3,885 12 0	1,45,338 4 0	40,931 7 11
BANDA TAHSIL.							
ui	3,013 3 0	134 0 0	2,879 3 0	4,015 0 0	504 0 0	3,511 0 0	631 3 0
...	15,356 15 5	400 0 0	14,956 15 5	25,980 0 0	330 0 0	25,650 0 0	10,693 0 7
rh	11,830 12 0	1,873 8 0	10,057 4 0	1,872 0 0	3,256 0 0	15,468 0 0	5,410 12 0
...	22,422 0 5	450 0 0	21,972 0 5	33,250 0 0	500 0 0	32,660 0 0	10,687 15 7
for the Tahsil	52,723 3 10	2,857 8 0	49,865 11 10	81,969 0 0	4,680 0 0	77,289 0 0	27,423 4 2
SAUGOR TAHSIL.							
li	24,268 10 6	533 0 0	23,735 10 6	39,134 0 0	555 0 0	38,579 0 0	14,843 5 6
...	15,510 13 0	360 0 0	15,150 13 0	28,270 1 6	590 0 0	27,680 1 6	12,529 2 6
...	13,763 13 0	...	13,763 13 0	22,382 0 0	...	22,382 0 0	8,618 3 0
nagar	8,898 15 0	50 0 0	8,848 15 0	15,295 0 0	150 0 0	15,135 0 0	6,286 1 0
...	37,252 4 0	4,964 0 0	32,288 4 0	52,955 0 0	6,445 0 0	46,510 0 0	14,221 12 0
...	23,763 6 3	1,236 10 4	22,526 11 11	36,721 0 0	2,520 0 0	34,201 0 0	11,674 4 1
...	37,303 14 5	301 0 0	37,005 14 5	51,668 0 0	553 0 0	51,110 0 0	14,104 1 7
r the Tahsil	1,60,764 12 2	7,444 10 4	1,53,320 3 10	2,46,415 1 6	10,818 0 0	2,35,597 1 6	82,276 13 8
REHLI TAHSIL.							
ota	34,437 3 2	651 12 0	33,785 7 2	44,784 0 0	...	44,784 0 0	10,998 8 10
...	31,953 15 10	216 0 0	31,737 15 10	44,018 0 0	655 0 0	43,363 0 0	11,655 0 2
...	16,246 11 0	1,230 0 0	15,016 11 0	23,295 0 0	1,500 0 0	21,795 0 0	6,778 5 0
mar	10,000 9 0	1,150 0 0	8,850 9 0	13,960 0 0	1,470 0 0	12,490 0 0	3,639 7 0
ow	11,373 3 0	...	11,373 3 0	16,535 0 0	...	16,535 0 0	5,161 13 0
...	24,176 1 0	515 0 0	23,661 1 0	39,250 0 0	550 0 0	38,700 0 0	15,038 15 0
...	18,696 12 0	4,775 3 0	13,921 4 0	30,485 0 0	...	30,485 0 0	16,563 12 0
...	3,921 9 11	1,100 5 11	2,821 4 0	5,930 0 0	435 0 0	5,495 0 0	2,673 12 0
r the Tahsil	1,50,806 0 11	9,638 9 11	1,41,167 7 0	2,18,287 0 0	4,610 0 0	2,13,677 0 0	72,509 9 0
AL FOR THE DISTRICT	4,70,137 13 0	21,377 12 3	4,48,760 2 9	6,95,895 1 6	23,993 12 0	6,71,901 5 6	2,23,141 2 9

TABLE XIV—FORM OF WAJIB-UL-ARZ FOR THE SAUGOR DISTRICT.

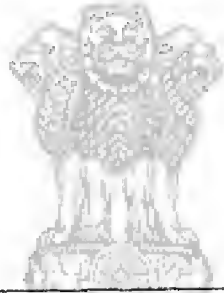
Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
<i>I.—Extent to which co-sharers are represented by Lambardars.</i>	The person or persons appointed as lambardar or lambardar (Sadr malguzar or Sadr malguzars) shall attend the courts should village business require, and shall collect rents and pay the Government demand.
<i>II.—Village expenses.</i>	The malguzars provide for the customary village expenses whatever they may be.
<i>III.—Appointment of Lambardars.</i>	<p>When a lambardar dies his son shall succeed to his post conditionally on the approval of Government. If the son be unfit, then there shall be appointed a person chosen by the consensus of the shareholders with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. When a lambardar is a minor or a female or becomes unfit through any infirmity of body or mind to perform the duties of the office in person, the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint a gomashtha who, if possible, shall be a member of the proprietary body: Provided that no gomashtha shall be appointed for a female lambardar, who, in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion, is able to perform the duties of the office.</p> <p>Should a lambardar absent himself from the village without valid excuse, or should he neglect his work, or be of bad conduct, or should he in any other way by his misconduct prejudice the administration of the village, the shareholders may apply to the Deputy Commissioner for his removal.</p>
<i>IV.—Relations of malguzars with tenants.</i>	In their dealings with their tenants generally, and in regard to such matters as rent collection, rent enhancement or ejectment, the malguzars will abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act and the rules made under it, and will not recover cesses over and above the rent, save such as are warranted by law. Where rent has been fixed in money rent in kind shall not be recovered.
<i>V.—Appointment and remuneration of village watchmen.</i>	(Number of watchmen to be stated and their names and details of any rent-free service land held, to be followed by details of fees from malguzars and tenants, fixed in accordance with the principles prescribed for the district.)
<i>VI.—Local remuneration of the patwari.</i>	(Details of any rent-free land held by the patwari, of the ryoti patwari cess, and of any customary presents rendered to him by the malguzars or tenants, apart from the malguzari cess.)
<i>VII.—Other village servants.</i>	(Details of all village servants, of rent-free service land, any, held by them, the names of present incumbents and their customary remuneration.) Village servants are not liable to ejectment from their service land or to payment of rent therefor so long as they perform the duties of their office.
<i>VIII.—Details of land held revenue-free as against the malguzar.</i>	(Serial number of holding, area and revenue assessed to be stated, with name of present holder and right in which he holds, whether as malik-makbuza or sharer.)
<i>IX.—Details of land other than service land held free of rent or at privileged rent with particulars of condition.</i>	(Serial number of holding, area and rental to be stated with name of present holder, conditions on which or term for which he holds, details of rent (if any) to be paid to him.)

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
<p><i>X.—Management of the village forest, waste and grazing-grounds.</i></p>	<p>The malguzar will always observe the rules which may be issued from time to time regarding the use and preservation of malguzari forests.</p> <p>The village forest, waste and grazing-grounds are the property of the malguzar ; but the malguzar will give permission to all the inhabitants of the village to graze their cattle in the grazing-village-grounds, to cut wood for making implements of husbandry and for house materials (other than that of trees, the cutting of which is forbidden), and to cut and take firewood without payment or compensation of any kind. If an inhabitant of another village wish to cut grass or firewood or graze cattle, he may do so with the malguzar's permission on conditions which the malguzar may impose. But the malguzar will not allow the inhabitants of other villages to use the village forest, waste or grazing-lands so as to interfere with the reasonable requirements of the inhabitants of the village. Grass reserves are not included in the village waste: Provided that no land now open to nistar can be withdrawn for the establishment of a grass or timber reserve without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, though such land can be withdrawn for <i>bond fide</i> cultivation. The fruits of trees growing in the village waste will be enjoyed according to custom.</p> <p>(Here follow details as to such customs in particular village.)</p> <p>If the village adjoins Government forest, the malguzar will do his share in maintaining the forest boundary, by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on the village side of the forest line.</p>
<p><i>XI.—Village site.</i></p>	<p>Should a person wish to settle in the village, it is within the option of the malguzar to give him a site to build upon. No one can build a house against the malguzar's wishes. But the malguzar shall have no right to interfere with the possession of any site or enclosure if such possession is of long standing and has been accompanied with the exercise of the rights of ownership. With such site or enclosure the malguzar shall have no concern ; but he has full power over land which is now unoccupied and has always been under the authority of the village proprietors. Every person cultivating land in the village is entitled to a house site rent-free. The sites of houses which are built on agricultural holdings appertain to such holdings and follow them on transfer. The sites of houses forming part of the village <i>basti</i> devolve according to custom. Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his house on leaving the village or on any other occasion.</p>
<p><i>XII.—Threshing-floors, barns and grain-pits.</i></p>	<p>The existing threshing-floors shall be maintained, or if changed, the malguzar will arrange to provide equally convenient ones in their place. If more be needed in future, the malguzar and cultivators should make them for themselves on their own land. Existing barns or grain-pits shall remain as they are ; any one may in future make new ones on his own lands or in his own house.</p>
<p><i>XIII.—Village roads, paths and rights-of-way.</i></p>	<p>The existing roads and paths shall remain open, and the malguzar and ryots will repair them annually. The malguzar will allow no one to encroach upon them by building or enclosing, and will keep them broad enough for the passage of carts. Should any one of the ryots pay no attention to the malguzar's warnings, the malguzar will report the case to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.</p>

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
<p><i>XIV.—Rights of tenants over trees.</i></p>	<p>Existing rights in trees and to the fruits thereof shall be maintained. The malguzar will not interfere with them. Every tenant may plant trees in his field, and every house-holder in his compound: Provided that in the case of agricultural land the character of the holding is not thereby altered.</p> <p>Those owners of trees who hitherto enjoyed the right of cutting them, may continue to cut them in future; but others shall be bound to get our permission to cut trees within village limits. We will, however, allow cultivators to cut trees for agricultural purposes without comp tion or charge.</p> <p>If any one in future should plant trees in his afterwards relinquish his land, his rights of the trees shall be destroyed by such relinquish the trees shall become the property of the malg</p>
<p><i>XV.—Manure.</i></p>	<p>Any one residing in the village may collect and use from the public roads and from the village waste malguzar has a right to collect the cowdung, & regular camping-grounds. That found on cul land shall be the property of the occupier of such and that found in compounds of houses shall belong the occupiers of such houses.</p>
<p><i>XVI.—Disposal of hides and carcases of dead cattle.</i></p>	<p>The carcases of all ownerless animals dying within the village limits, shall belong to the Chamars. The owner of a dead animal may, if he chooses, make his own arrangements for disposing of the hide and carcases.</p> <p>(Details of services of Chamars.)</p>
<p><i>XVII.—Dues from bazars.</i></p>	<p>Malguzars are not entitled to levy any dues on bazars held in their villages, or to realize any commission on sales effected.</p>
<p><i>XVIII.—Rights of the village over land belonging to other village.</i></p>	<p>(Details to be given, as also of rights of other villages over lands in this village, in cases of dispute, the existence of the dispute to be noted.)</p>
<p><i>XIX.—Protected Thekadars.</i></p>	<p>(Details of thekadars protected under Section 65-A of the Land Revenue Act, and the incidents of the status to be given.)</p>
<p><i>XX.—Cattle standing-ground.</i></p>	<p>Plot No is the standing-ground for the village cattle. The proprietors will not cultivate it, nor let it out to a tenant, nor allow it to be encroached upon. It will always remain open for the free use of the community. But the proprietor may, with the consent of the villagers, change the standing-ground for an equally large and suitable piece of ground. The fact of such consent and change will be reported to the Tahsildar through the patwari.</p>
<p><i>XXI.—Irrigation.</i></p>	<p>(Add a clause as to irrigation, where it exists, and the customary privileges enjoyed by those who use it.)</p>

Corrigenda to Saugor District Final Settlement Report.

Page.	Para-graph.	Line or column.	For	Read	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
61	120	Line 4 ...	6,93,357 7 1	6,93,357 7 4	
63	123	Column 2 ...	7,17,842 7 11	7,18,054 8 2	
63	123	Total 2 ...	8,97,745 1 4	8,97,997 1 7	
63	123	Column 3 ...	10,32,979 13 7	10,34,113 2 7	
63	123	" 3 ...	3,23,623 7 0	3,23,583 7 0	
63	123	Total 3 ...	13,73,851 2 7	13,74,944 7 7	
63	123	Line 7 ...	4,76,106 1 3	4,76,947 6 0	
63	125	" 5 ...	2,64,987 4 5	2,65,239 4 8	



Secretariat Press, Nagpur :— R. D., 16 6-1902—260.

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